

FLASHBACK

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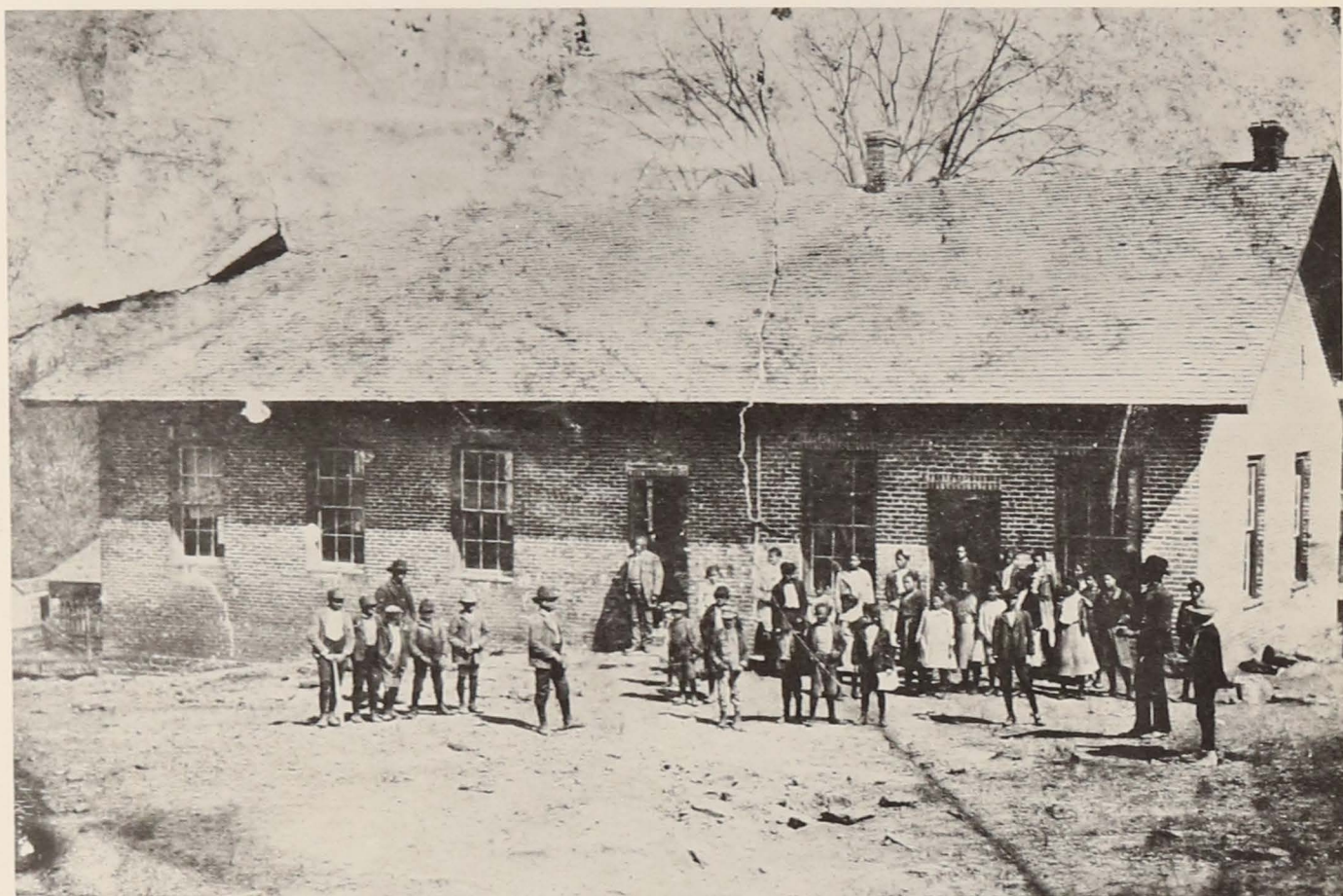
WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Vol. 17, No. 2

W. J. Lemke, editor

May 1967



THE OLD HENDERSON SCHOOL

now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Reed

This was probably the first "public" school in Arkansas (1868). Previous schools had been private or subscription schools. It was built by a national mission society, with financial aid from Fayetteville citizens, especially Col. Lafayette Gregg. When the Reeds acquired the property, they preserved the brick building but added two wings, built of logs from "Coin" Harvey's hotel at Monte Ne. For additional information see the article on page 1 of this issue.

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WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Vol XVII No. 2

W. J. Lemke, editor

May 1967

THE HENDERSON SCHOOL IN FAYETTEVILLE

The Henderson School (Negro) on the cover page is the first public school in Arkansas (1868). Previous schools had been private or subscription schools.

The Henderson School in Fayetteville is now the home of our WCHS members, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Reed. They preserved the original brick building which now forms the central portion of their home, and have added two wings built of logs from Coin Harvey's original layout at Monte Ne. The Reed home is, in every sense of the word, truly historical. And if you can get invited inside, you'll find the house filled with antique silver, glass, prints, and the gorgeous oriental rugs that Mr. Jack likes to tell about.

This is a historic photo and I recommend to my newspaper friends that they put it in their files. No copyright and no charge.

I should mention that the Negro school was made possible by the aid of a national mission society and that Judge Lafayette Gregg was the chief financial contributor. Judge Gregg had been Colonel of the 4th Arkansas Cavalry USA in the late war. He was Alabama-born but his sympathies were with the Union.

When I came to Fayetteville 38 years ago, the old Negro school was being used by the Community Theater (amateurs) and I remember many plays presented in the building. You could always count on some fine barber shop harmony presented by singers led by Dr. A. A. Gilbert. One of the leading actors and directors was L. A. Passarelli, who usually played the romantic leads. I recall one fashion show presented by the Community Theater. It was outdoors, but the lot just north of the brick house was a mud puddle. So a catwalk was built and the charming ladies pranced across the water and put on a good show.

I have been a visitor in the old Henderson School, both before and after it became the home of the Reeds. What my friend, Mr. Jack Reed, doesn't know is that I look down his big living room with all its splendors, and remember the black kids that once sat there, learning to read and write. I don't know who they were but on the cover page is their picture, taking many years ago.

-- W. J. Lemke

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

Washington County Historical Society, 1966

One formal meeting of the Society was held in 1966--the Annual Meeting, in January, at the Fayetteville Public Library. Lloyd McConnell told of his experiences during the many years as a county official in the Court House. Mr. A. P. Eason was given the Distinguished Citizen citation.

Our President, Lockwood Searcy, died during the year. Editor W..J. Lemke was given a citation as Honorary Citizen of Cane Hill, in recognition of his work in local history. Miss Mary Cox and Professor E. B. Meriwether became "Life Members" of the Society. Their contributions were placed in an endowment fund, along with similar contributions from previous years.

Four issues of FLASHBACK were produced during the year, along with three booklets: Marriage Records, Book 1; The Civil War Letters of Major William Thompson; and "The Oldest Bank in Arkansas." More activity is needed in the way of meetings, preservation of historic sites, markers, and pilgrimages. But the Editor and the Secretary have all they can handle in correspondence, reception of visitors, Newsletters, booklets, and FLASHBACKs. In the main we have depended upon volunteer help to keep the Society in operation.

We reached the 600 mark in memberships at the end of 1966. However, there is usually a loss of some 50 or more to be made up by recruitment of new members, or late renewals. We have spent more this past year on services; costs are rising somewhat, but we do not plan to increase the dues. We can't afford a telephone--that would take the income from more than 50 members in a year. Trash removal costs 12 memberships a year. We spend more on paper, ink, stencils, labor, picture pages, postage and envelopes than we take in from memberships. We must continue to practice economy.

In 1966 we received \$500 from the Quorum Court of Washington County, \$1,450 in sales, \$330 in contributions, and \$1,966 in memberships, for an income of \$4,246. Expenditures were: rent \$204, postage \$203, photos \$130, city \$36, purchase of historical materials \$180, picture pages in FLASHBACK \$1,028, printing and supplies \$768, miscellaneous \$54, life memberships to endowment fund \$400 -- for a total outgo of \$3,003, for a gain in the balance of our working fund of about \$1,243 (\$500 of this was from a late appropriation of \$500 from the county and \$300 more in advance payment of dues in 1966 than in the previous year).

Our precise records are based on the bank statements from the bank, as everything is put through the bank in the way of receipts and expenditures. A running record is kept and compared with the bank statements at intervals.

Deane G. Carter, Secretary-Treasurer
Washington County Historical Society

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WCHS

The Washington County Historical Society held its annual meeting on Sunday, January 22 at the Fayetteville Public Library. The secretary, Deane Carter, gave his report for 1966, showing a membership of over 600, 400 of whom had already renewed their membership for 1967. Financially the Society is in good shape, due to the fact that the county paid the Quorum Court's appropriation of \$500 for last year.

Your editor, W. J. Lemke, gave his report for the year and thanked the folks who sent us contributions of historical material and also those who helped on the production end. Mr. Lemke received an unusual honor, in that Messrs. Spencer and Murphy of Conway were present to present him with a handsome plaque inscribed "To W. J. Lemke, Founding Father of the Arkansas Genealogical Society and the Arkansas Family Historian." The state's genealogical society, which was founded at Fayetteville, is now located at Conway.

Tom Feathers made the speech in presenting our Society's "Distinguished Citizen" award to Mrs. Ella B. Hurst. In introducing Mr. Feathers, the editor cited the list of the previous recipients of our "Distinguished Citizen" award, which was begun in 1951. These names, an illustrious group of Washington County citizens, are as follows:

Mack McRoy	Homer Pearson
F. S. Root	Mrs. J. P. Stafford
Dr. E. F. Ellis	Ben Shreve
W. S. Campbell	John Stokenbury
Judge B. F. Campbell	Dr. Will Mock
Ellen Earle Richardson	Mrs. J. C. Futrall
Mrs. Maude Duncan	L. W. Searcy
Rev. Wm. Sherman	Miss Harriet King
Oscar E. Williams	Capt. A. P. Eason
Dr. P. L. Hathcock	W. J. Lemke
Adm. Powell Rhea	Mrs. Ella B. Hurst

Mr. Feathers recounted Mrs. Hurst's 66 years in Fayetteville and her services to the town and the state--she served three terms as a member of the legislature. Mrs. Hurst, wearing an orchid sent by her daughters in California, responded in a sentimental vein. She doesn't look a day older than when she rode a horse side-saddle in the University's homecoming parades. She is a charming, gracious lady and I am glad to pay her this brief tribute.

Officers for 1967 were announced as follows:

President	Tom Feathers
Vice President	Gus Eidson
Secretary-Treasurer	Deane G. Carter
Editor	W. J. Lemke
Directors:	George Caudle
	Karl Greenhaw
	Bernice Karnes
	Ruth Morris
	Lloyd McConnell
	John A. Reed
	Davis P. Richardson
	Tom Lavender

RECENT SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

Several of our recent booklets have not received the notice which the publications should have. So this page is to call your attention to a few that contain original historical and genealogical information.

The Genealogy of the Sater-Dyer-McColloch Families is a little 18-page booklet of genealogical records compiled by Clem McColloch, Cane Hill, Arkansas. This was prepared in 1905 and is published now as a contribution to Washington County history. The author says "I have been collecting this data for two years, and I am reasonably certain that it is correct. I have not intentionally left off a single name. I have the family record of Grandfather McColloch, written by him." Price \$1.00.

Early Settlers of Cane Hill by Ellen Earle Richardson was written some 25 years ago by a long-time resident of Cane Hill, and a descendant of one of the pioneer families. We published this book in 1955, but there has been a steady demand so that we recently reprinted 100 copies; now two-thirds of the new edition is sold; the supply will not last long. The Richardson book sells for \$3.00.

The Story of Tontitown and The Hermanns of Old Hermannsburg are two fine histories of Washington County Communities. The Italian settlers who came to Tontitown remained to develop this prosperous community; the Germans who came to Dutch Mills were forced to leave as a result of the Civil War. Both add much to the history of the county. Price, \$2 each.

Edward G Miller, His War and Civil War Letters of Major Wm G Thompson are intimate personal writings of soldiers who were in the Battle of Prairie Grove, and who wrote of their experiences almost at the scene of their activities. These are \$1.00 each.

Marriage Records for Washington County, 1870-1879. This is Book 2, of the entries in the Washington County Marriage books. In this second one marriages for the entire ten-year period are listed alphabetically by the family name. Then in the latter part of the book, brides are listed in alphabetical order, with the married name in parentheses, so any man or woman can be identified. This second book also carries the date of marriage and the book and page number where the certification is recorded. Plastic bound booklet, on heavy paper. Price \$4.00.

1845-1869 Marriage Records, published last year was the first of this series. The first printing was quickly sold out, and a short reprint was made to meet the demand. Only a few of these are left, but this is needed to complete records from the beginning of Book 1. Price \$3.

FLASHBACK, 1964. Four big numbers with lots of Washington County data and many pictures, for sale at a bargain because we overprinted this volume. Now \$3.00

A Set of Twelve Volumes of Flashback, 1955 through 1966 for sale as an unbroken series to one address, to the first one who sends in an order for \$60. This is about the last chance to get a series of this length. We are out of print on most numbers for the years 1951-1954, with only a few odd numbers left.

Washington County Historical Society, Box 237, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701

WILLIAM BEAN AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

by Regina Quaile Rudelius

The name is spelled several ways but always pronounced Bean. Here are some of the spellings: Bene, Benne, Behn, Bean, Beane, Beans, Beanne, Been and Beene. According to the oral history of my family, passed down from one generation to the next, the name Beene, with the different spelling of the name, are the same family generally. They are of Saxon origin, coming from Saxony with the Saxon prince that founded the kingdom of Kent.

In America, we find them in Virginia, in William Beane, who at the age of 25 settled in Elizabeth City, Va. in 1618. Then we find Christopher Beane at Ye Neck of Land, Va. He was 40 years of age in 1618. Steven Beane, Va. 1635. John Bean in Exeter, N. H. or Mass., in 1660, and James Bean in Va. 1700. From two brothers, John and William Bean, this family seems to have spread over the South, West and Northwest.

John Beene was in the battle of Kings Mountain and was one of the delegates who formed the State of Franklin. He was the father of William Beene, who was born August 1771, in Pittsylvania Co., Va. and who married Martha Pack. John Beene's family continued to use the Beene spelling, William's family used Bean. This information from Carrie B. Watson and Samuel G. Beene Jr., descendants of John.

The Bean family has been in America for 250 years. Many articles have been written about them: their courage, high tempers and adventures. The descendants of this family can be proud of their ancestors and the part they played in settling the frontiers.

I have made no attempt to trace the family line farther back than my ancestor, William Bean who married Lydia Russell, and to try to complete the line of their son Jesse who married Elizabeth Mitchell. The task has been difficult and the following is quite incomplete.

Captain William Bean came from Pittsylvania Co., Va. and settled on Boones Creek, Tenn. early in 1769. He had made previous trips following the valley southward from Virginia, cutting the trail with Daniel Boone in 1750, and he is considered the first permanent settler of the wilderness, which is now the state of Tennessee. The Beans followed the frontier westward down the Holston River, to start Bean Station. William Bean was a gunsmith by trade, as were his sons: William, Jr. Robert, John, Jesse, Edmond, George and Russell. When he settled in Tennessee, he also became a farmer and miller, and by all these trades he acquired property to make him one of the wealthiest men in that section. He was among the ones who formed the first independent government four years before the Declaration of Independence. His son, Russell, was the first white child born in Tenn., 1769, and his daughter Jane was murdered by the Indians in 1779.

The will of William Bean, dated 6 Jan. 1782, probated at May court session 1782, is recorded at Jonesboro, Tenn. E. Washington County. It was witnessed by Thomas Hardeman, John Callahan and Robert Stone.

I have not been able to find a marriage record for William and Lydia, who was said to be the daughter of William Russell and had a brother, George Russell. I judge they were married about 1744 in Virginia. William Bean lived on Dan River in 1768. He sold out to John and Richard Marr in 1768. In 1750 a road was laid off from this place to the mouth of Sandy River. William Bean's house was on the north side of Dan River near present site of Wenonda. William Bean sold his land in this section of Virginia in 1768 to John Payne and Nicholas Perkins, Gideon Marr and others, and moved to Tennessee. Dan River is in the southwest corner of Pittsylvania Co., Va. Chatham is the county seat.

The following quotations are from "Tennessee--A Guide to the State" written and compiled by the Federal Writers Project of the WPA for the State of Tennessee, American Guide Series.

Page 292-293 -- A vacant lot at 203 W. Main St., Jonesboro, Tenn. is the site of the Russell Bean home. Bean, son of the first permanent white settler in East Tenn. (1770) lived here for about five years. He was a gunsmith whose products were in great demand, and a man of furious temper with little respect for the law. Returning home from a long business trip to New Orleans, he found his wife nursing an infant born during his two-year absence. In a rage he bit off the child's ear--"To mark it so I can tell it from my son," he explained.

Page 312 -- Bean Station (pop. 270) is at the intersection of the Lee Highway and Buffalo Trail, now US 25E. The crossroads were named in honor of the Bean brothers, William, George, Robert and Jesse, who in 1787 erected a fort to protect the settlers from Indians. The home of the Beans was at one corner of the palisade which also enclosed a spring. William and Robert Bean were Captains in the militia under John Sevier. George Bean, an artisan, in 1792 advertised in the Knoxville Gazette that he had opened a jewelry and gunsmith shop here.

Page 321 -- About 20 miles south from Kingsport, left from US 23 on the gravel road, crossing Carroll Creek where it empties into Boone Creek, between the mouth of Carroll Creek and the Watagua, on the right bank of Boone Creek, is the first Tennessee grist mill (about 1772.) A trail leads 200 yards up Boone Creek to a marker indicating the site of William Bean's cabin. A ruined chimney is all that remains of the log cabins built 1769 by the first settlers in the territory.

Page 355 -- Left from Benton 7.5 miles on a dirt road is the grave of Nancy Ward, an Indian woman, who attempted to maintain peace between her people and the aggressive white people. She frequently warned the whites about Indian attacks. Nevertheless, the Indians held her in high esteem, because of her service to members of the tribe. The chiefs conferred upon her the title of "Beloved Woman", gave her the right to be heard in council, and bestowed on her the power to release condemned prisoners. During the siege of Fort Watagua, Mrs. William Bean, mother of the first white child born in Tennessee, was taken prisoner and condemned to be burned. She had been carried to the top of a mound when Nancy appeared and released her.

Page 329 -- Baptist Cemetery, 6 miles from Bean Station on US 25E, a marble slab engraved "J. Bean killed by Indians, 1779." There was much Indian activity in this area as it was on some of their main trails across the country.

WILLIAM BEAN, b. abt 1720; d. 1782 in Tenn.; married abt 1744 in Va. to Lydia Russell, who was b. about 1726 and was alive in Tenn. 1782. Their known children, not in order of birth:

WILLIAM BEAN (1745-1798) m. Elizabeth ?; died in Grainger Co., Tenn. A deed of 24 Nov. 1791 in Washington Co., Tenn. (Deed Book 7, pg 277) is signed by William Bean of Hawkins Co., Tenn. and his wife Elizabeth. Elizabeth Bean paid tax on 200 acres of land in Grainger Co. in 1799. This family of Beans remained in Grainger County. In the 1810 census, Grainger Co., Tenn., Elizabeth was over 45 years; in her family were two daughters aged 16-26, two sons aged 16-26, and two females under 16 years. Near her lived William Bean age 16-26, with wife and son under 10 years. William Bean fought in the Revolution.

ROBERT BEAN, 1750-1793, said to have married a Miss Patten. In the Knoxville Gazette, 1 June 1793: "Died lately, Robert Bean of Hawkins Co., a distinguished soldier."

GEORGE BEAN, living in 1796. In 1792 advertised in the Knoxville Gazette: "He carries on a Goldsmith and Jewelers business at his home near Bean Station. He likewise makes Rifle Guns in the neatest and most improved manner. Those who please to employ him in either of the above branches, may depend on having commands faithfully executed." His guns were more on the artistic line. The known son, George, Jr. alive 1796.

SARAH BEAN who married John Bowen. In 1929 a marker was erected by the Nancy Ward Daughters of the Revolution at Bean Station. Mrs. A. S. Bowen, regent of the DAR chapter, presided over ceremonies in honor of William Bean.

JESSE BEAN, b. 1756 Va. Alive in 1819 Ark. Married in Hawkins Co., M. 1778 Elizabeth Mitchell who was b. 1758 and d. 1837 in Ark. Jesse Bean was a Captain in Sevier's army.

7 July 1788 -- North Carolina Grant # 739 to Jesse Bean, 2--- acres of land in Greene County on German Creek, below the first fork of said creek, including Robert Bean's claim, the creek a creek of Holston River on the north side and on the south side of Clinck Mountain, registered 10 Mar. 1789. (Hawkins Co., Tenn. Grant book 1, p. 30). This grant was altered 26 June 1801 by the N. C. secretary of state and was re-registered 5 Oct. 1818. (Grainger Co. Grant Book C, p. 200).

25 Feb. 1795 - Jesse Bean of Hawkins Co., Terr. south of the Ohio, to James Ore of same, for 132 acres of land in Hawkins Co., taken from a 2,000-acre survey, adjoining a 640-acre survey of Robert Bean and John Blair, both deceased, etc. (Hawkins Co., Tenn. Deed Book 2, p. 256), registered 8 Sept. 1795.

This is, of course, the Bean Station tract and is now in Grainger Co. Mark Mitchell also owned land nearby. Jesse Bean signs these deeds by mark, with a capital "B". He had several earlier grants (1782-1784) for land on the north side of Watauga River in Washington Co.

In the Draper Manuscripts in the Wisconsin Historical Society is a letter (or interview) of James Sevier to Lyman C. Draper, in which Sevier comments that the Bean brothers -- William, Robert, John, Jesse and Edmond -- were noted gunsmiths and Indian fighters.

Jesse Bean was in Grainger Co., Tenn. in 1799 but had left by 1804. He spent some time in Lincoln and Franklin Cos., Tenn., before he came to Arkansas. A historical marker between Winchester and Fayetteville, Tenn., on Highway 64, reads as follows:

JESSE BEAN

The first permanent settler in what later became Franklin County, Tenn., he established a forge and gunsmith shop in a cave on Carney Hollow Branch, about 3 miles north, shortly after 1800. A gunsmith of great ability, his 45-inch long rifles became famous throughout the Pioneer Country.

The following is from Price's notes on Solomon Wagner: "Now in later days they all moved to Mulberry Valley (Wagner family) and that Absalom Wagner and Susan Russell were married in Tenn. and came to Mulberry Valley in 1833, and we learn that Solomon Wagner was a soldier of 1812. And that the Beans and the Russells were natives of Tennessee and that Absalom Wagner married a granddaughter of Jesse Bean. And that Jesse Bean came to Mulberry Valley long before the Indians were driven out. He organized the first Sunday School in Pleasant Hill and he was here in 1818. There were lots of white settlers here then but the whites only remained for one year. In 1819 all the white settlers (or squatters) were driven out but Jesse Bean and Judge Sanders were allowed to remain because they were blacksmiths. So history says."

JOHN BEAN. I can find very little about him. He fought in the Revolution. One John Bean married Elizabeth Wilson 7 March 1797 but I can not be sure this is son of Wm. and Lydia.

EDMOND BEAN. The Knoxville Register of 27 Feb. 1821 says: The Sheriff of Grainger Co. was selling Edmond Bean's right to all the lands of which his father, Wm. Bean, died seized in Grainger Co., Tenn. Edmond was a gunsmith.

JANE BEAN, killed by Indians 1779.

RUSSELL BEAN, b. 1769 Tenn., married Rosamond Robertson. Some of his sons: Joseph, Robert, Baxter and Charles, all gunsmiths. Russell's line is an active one. There are many tales of his escapades, courage and high temper.

The Bean boys were all friends of Andrew Jackson. There are letters in the family from Jackson. Wm. M. Quesenbury, who married Betsy Bean, daughter of Jesse, at one time was in business with Andrew Jackson.

JESSE BEAN and Elizabeth Mitchell had children:

1. Robert, b. 1779, m. 1 June 1803; wife's name unknown. Settled near Batesville, Ark. Their children: William, Polly, Samuel, Eliza, Robert, Jesse, Harriet and Andrew Jackson Bean.
2. Mary Bean, b. 12 Oct. 1781; m. Judge Reuben Sanders; their children: Jesse Bean Sanders, Elizabeth Sanders, Richard Sanders, Amanda M. Sanders, William Sanders.
3. William Bean, b. 9 Jan. 1784, said to have died before 1874. No history of his family.
4. Elizabeth Ann (Betsy), b. 9 Jan. 1787, Tenn., d. 21 Jan. 1857, Ark. m. 9 June 1803, Tenn. to William Minor Quesenbury, b. 12 July 1777, Wake Co., N. C.; d. 9 Sept. 1803 in Ark. Children: Sallie, Thomas, Robert, Elizabeth, William D., Richard H., Mary Ann, Susan, Julia and Frances (Frank A.).
5. Joab, b. 30 June 1788, living in Crawford Co., Ark. 1850, over 61 years of age. No history. I think he was a blacksmith.
6. Lydia, b. 15 Feb. 1791; m. Capt. William Russell. A large family. Moved to Crawford Co., Ark. 1833. Lydia was alive in 1860 census, in home of L. Morgan.
7. Mark, b. 4 March 1794; d. 1862 in Ark.; m. 2 Nov. 1828 Betty Stewart. Children: Adaline m. Col. Neal; dau. m. 1st M. M. Slack, 2nd Mr. Lane, and 3 sons, names unknown. His second wife was Nancy Parks and their children were Richard Henderson Bean and Eliza Bean.
8. Richard Henderson Bean, b. 3 June 1799; d. 15 May 1859 in Texas. First wife's name unknown. Children: 3 boys -- Mark, William and Tilford. His second wife was Rebecca Smith, who d. Mulberry, Ark. 7 Oct. 1843; one daughter Nancy. His third wife was Mary Jane Parks m. 1845. Children were Robert, Martha Ann, Sarah Elizabeth, Mary Thomas, James Lewis, Celina Parks.
9. Susan Bean, b. 13 March 1801; d. about 1838; m. 1820 Henry Anderson Quesenbury who d. 27 May 1841. One known child: William Minor Quesenbury ("Bill Cush").

RICHARD HENDERSON BEAN, b. 3 June 1799 Tenn.; d. 15 May 1859, Texas. His children: Mark B. who m. Isabella J.; William D., who m. Julia Weaver, and had children: Mark, William, Raymond, Nora, Emma; and Tilford who m. Isabella, widow of his brother Mark, and had children: Richard, Etta, Lilly, Birdie, Thomsie, Tilford, Tat Huling and Elmontie. Richard Henderson Bean m. 2nd Rebecca Smith, and had dau. Nancy, who m. 3 April 1861 William Monroe Buchanan who was b. 5 June 1832 and d. 21 Feb. 1864. Their children: Mary Ann who m. 1st James M. Trowbridge; she d. 1954, Springdale, Ark. Several children. Trowbridge d. 1910 and Mary Ann m. 2nd a Mr. Plummer. She had dau. Willie M. who m. 30 July, 1879 to Michel Wallace Goodpaster. Willie M. was b. 8 Apr. 1864 and d. 11 March 1931. M. W. Goodpaster was b. 8 Mar. 1852 and d. 22 Nov. 1925. The Goodpasters had children: Neoma, Mary, Leander, Shelley, Sophia, Ann, Mildred, Zelma. I believe this family was reared in Joplin, Mo.

Nancy Bean m. 2nd, 27 Nov. 1867, Thomas Henry Buchanan (b. 13 Feb. 1838.) Both are buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery near Webb City, Mo.

Richard Bean, b. 27 Aug. 1868; died in infancy.

Jodah, b. 1872, d. 5 Jan. 1959, m. a Mr. George Davey. No children.

Lou Bertie, b. 1874, d. 24 Dec. 1954, m. Mr. Lewis:

Madge Armitia, 1895-1942, m. McClintock.

Leonard John Lewis, b. 7 May 1897, lives in Webb City, Mo.

Dick and Frances Lewis.

Lucius P. Buchanan, b. 11 July 1878, d. 24 Feb. 1954, m. May _____,
b. in Leven, Minn., d. Mo. 1937. 2nd wife lives in Houston, Texas.
Lucius had no children. He became quite wealthy in the mining business in Joplin, Mo.

Nancy Bean m. 3rd Mr. Goodpaster, father-in-law of her dau. Willie.

Richard H. Bean m. 3rd 17 Apr. 1845 Mary Jane Parks. Children: Robert Perry, Martha Ann, Sarah Elizabeth, Mary Thomas, James Lewis, and Celina Parks.

* * * * *

Oklahoma Chronicles, Autumn 1954, has much history on Bean. P. 311: "The 4th of July 1822 was celebrated in the grand manner at Batesville Ark., when the whole county turned out and a grand jubilee was held. Among the men who responded to toasts were men that afterwards added fame and honor to Arkansas, Richard Bean, one of the men from Tenn."

Richard Henderson Bean paid taxes in Washington Co., Ark., 1836. He and his brother were the wealthiest men in the county at that time. He does not appear on tax list 1837-1838. In 1843 he was in Crawford Co.

The lovely home of Richard Henderson Bean and his wife, Mary Jane, still stands, overlooking Cane Hill, Ark. A large spring under the hill, called Cole Spring, still has a powerful flow. The home had beautiful antique furniture. Some of the lovely old pieces are owned by Dr. H. E. Buchanan (his wife was Ada Tilly). When Richard H. Bean sold his home in Arkansas, John Tilly, also a very wealthy man, bought most of the furniture. The home was sold to Jim Mitchell. Richard H. Bean moved to LaGrange, Texas. He died in Texas.

The State of Texas)
County of Fayette)

Know all men by these presents that I, Richard H. Bean of the county and State aforesaid, being of sound mind and disposing memory, but mindful of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death do make, ordain and publish this my last will and testament hereby revoking all other wills by me at any time heretofore made.

Item 1st. It is my will that all of my just debts be paid as early after my decease as may be consistent with the interest of my estate.

Item 2nd. I will and bequeath to my beloved wife, Mary Jane Bean, all the property of which I die seized or possessed whether real, personal or mixed that may remain to my estate after the payment of my just debts, to have and to hold for her own proper use, behoof and benefit for and during the term of her widowhood to be fully completed and determined with remainder over as hereinafter directed, charging her only with the maintainance and education of my minor children.

Item 3rd. After the determination of the special estate hereinbefore created, by the death or marriage of my aforesaid wife Mary Jane Bean, it is my will that all of said property that may remain shall be divided equally between my six children to wit: Robert Perry Bean, Martha Ann Bean, Sarah Elizabeth Bean, Mary Thomas Bean, James Lewis Bean and Celina Parks Bean, together with such other child or children as may hereafter be born (if any) between me and my said wife Mary Jane Bean, share and share alike. Provided that should my said wife, Mary Jane Bean, at any time during her widowhood desire to make any settlements in favor of any one or more of my children aforesaid upon their arrival at the age of twenty-one years or marrying, which ever first happens then it shall be competent for her to do so to any amount not to exceed the shares or portions of each as hereinbefore provided for, and such settlements so made shall be regarded as advancements, and shall be brought into (illegible), upon a final partition of said property as hereinbefore provided that any one of said children receiving advancements shall be required to account for the value of the advancements made them, together with the natural increase of such property as they may receive.

Item 4th. I consider that my three sons, Mark Bean, William D. Bean and Gilford Bean and my daughter Nancy Bean are already provided for, to an amount equal to the portions I will be able to give my other children. I therefore will to each of them the sum of five dollars to be in full satisfaction of all share or interest they may have in or to my estate.

Item 5th. I hereby appoint my wife Mary Jane Bean sole executrix of this my last will and testament, and I hereby give her full power, authority and control over all my property, real, personal and mixed, with the power to sell any or all thereof as she may think proper and reinvest the proceeds according to her own sound discretion and generally all things to do and perform in relation thereto as fully and absolutely as myself can now do, keeping in view the former provisions of this my will and doing nothing inconsistent therewith. She shall not be required to give bond, nor to render accounts, nor to do any other act in this County Court nor any other Court save and except to probate this my last will and testament and to return an inventory of my property.

In testimony whereof I hereto sign my name and affix my seal (using a scroll as Seal) this the 16th day of March, A.D. 1859.

Witness:

R. H. BEAN

Z. M. French

Theo C. Bennett

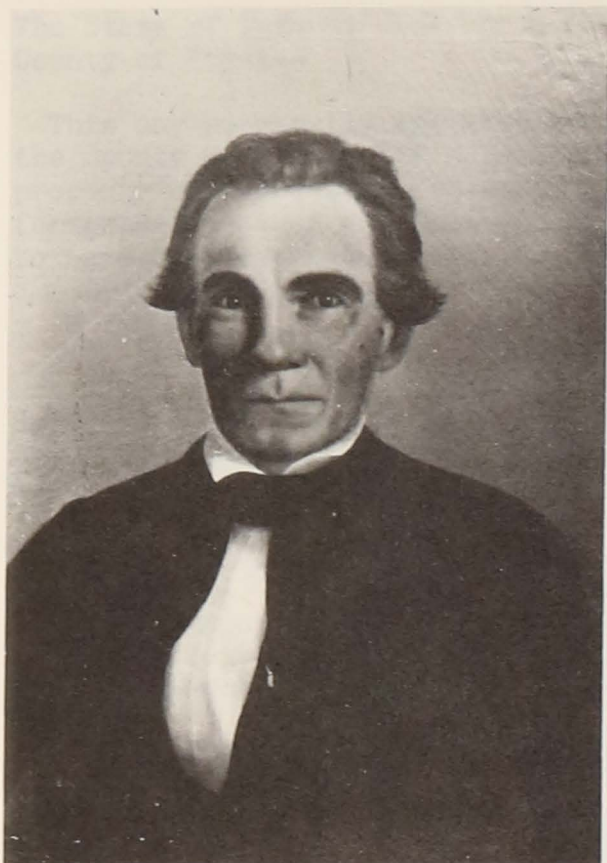
J. B. McFarland

(R. H. Bean's will was filed 30th May, 1859 by Z. M. French, Clerk C. C. It is recorded in Book E on page 407, August the 8th, 1859.) The Inventory of R. H. Bean's estate was filed July 4, 1859 and is recorded in Book E on Page 409, August the 8th, 1859. Ed.)

INVENTORY

Inventory and Appraisement of the property of the Estate of R. H. Bean, deceased, this 11th day of July A.D. 1859: viz

1,200 acres land	\$12,000.00
Lucinda, a negro woman	900.00
Cornelia, a negro girl	500.00
Frances, a negro girl	400.00
Martha, a negro girl	300.00
Emily, a negro girl	200.00
Flora, a negro girl	500.00
Queen, a negro girl	500.00
Sarah, a negro girl	300.00
Adaline, a negro girl	200.00
Bill, a negro man	1,200.00
Madison, a negro man	1,200.00
Green, a negro man	1,300.00
Anderson, a negro man	700.00
Mary, a negro woman	1,100.00
Alau, a negro woman	1,100.00
Mat, an old man	300.00
Samantha, a negro girl	400.00
King, a negro boy	700.00
Elzira, a negro woman	1,100.00
Marvin, a negro man	900.00
Eliza, a negro girl	600.00
Boston, a negro man	200.00
Ann, a negro woman	1,000.00
Charlotte, a negro woman	800.00
Amanda, a negro girl	300.00
13 Mules	1,000.00
8 Mares	500.00
80 Head Cattle	520.00
100 Head Hogs	200.00
1 Horse Wagon	100.00
1 Buggy	100.00
House and Lot in LaGrange	1,500.00
12 acres land	180.00
2 Yoke of Oxen	100.00
	<u>\$32,900.00</u>
Cash	372.40
	<u>\$33,272.40</u>



THE BEANS

The picture at the left is of Richard Henderson Bean, once a wealthy and prominent resident of Cane Hill, Ark. He moved to Texas and died there. The portrait still hangs in the home of his descendants in Lampasas, Texas.

My guess is that the portrait was painted by William Quesenbury, better known as "Bill Cush," who once taught painting at Cane Hill College.

The story of the R. H. Bean family is told on the accompanying pages by Regina Quaile Rudelius, one of our members who is a descendant of "Bill Cush" and other old families, especially the Carnahans. Helping her on the research was another one of our members, Mrs. Gladys Alexander of Burnet, Tex. She sent us the pictures used on this page.

The picture at the right is of a Rocksprings, Tex. schoolboy, who bears an illustrious name from Washington County, Ark. He is Mark Bean.

I don't know how much young Mark knows about his ancestor's record in our county but if young Mark ever visits our county we plan to give him a real reception. The kinsman for whom he is named is buried at Parks Corner, three miles north of Cane Hill. We have published quite a bit of material about the early Mark Bean. I have learned that Mark Bean of Rocksprings, Tex., a teenager, is interested in history, so we will help him all we can.

And our thanks to Mrs. Rudelius and Mrs. Alexander for their help on the R. H. Bean story.



The State of Texas)
County of Fayette)

This day personally appeared before me A. C. Roberts Deputy Clerk of the County Court and for said County Court for Probate to appraise the property of R. H. Bean deceased, being duly sworn say on oath that the foregoing is a true and just appraisal of all the property belonging to said estate as shown to us by Mary J. Bean, executrix of said estate.

JOHN E. MOORE

T. J. WALKER

Subscribed and sworn to before me
the 11th July A.D. 1859
A. C. Roberts, Dept.

(The "List of Claims" against Bean's estate has only three names -- Center, Clark and Markman, amounting to about \$30. Washington County readers will be interested in this footnote to the inventory: "There is a tract of land in Arkansas containing 80 acres supposed to be worth \$4 per acre."

Photostats of Will and Inventory by courtesy of Mrs. Gladys Alexander.)

* * * * *

(Editor's note: My acquaintance with the Beans dates back to 1929 when I found and photographed the grave of Mark Bean in a corn field at Parks Corner, three miles north of Cane Hill. Much has been written about Mark Bean, who was active in politics and is remembered as the captain of the Cane Hill vigilantes who captured and punished the murderers of the Wright family at Cane Hill.

(I knew that his brother Richard H. had moved to Texas and it was through one of our WCHS members, Mrs. Gladys Alexander of Burnet, that we learned descendants of R. H. Bean were still living in Texas. Also a Bean descendant is the author of the following article--Mrs. Rudelius of Avoca, Arkansas, a long-time member of our Society. -- WJL)

RICHARD HENDERSON BEAN

by Regina Quaile Rudelius

Richard Henderson Bean was born 3 June 1799 in Tennessee, the son of Captain Jesse Bean and Elizabeth Mitchell Bean. He was named for his great uncle, Col. Richard Henderson, of the Transylvania Land Company. Mary Henderson, sister of Richard Henderson, married Joab Mitchell. Their daughter Elizabeth, b. 14 March 1758, married 1778 Jesse Bean.

Brothers and Sisters of R. H. Bean, all of whom came to Arkansas:

Robert Bean, b. ca. 1779, married 1 June 1803 Jane -----.
 Mary Bean, b. 12 Oct. 1781, married Judge Reuben Sanders.
 William Bean, b. 9 Jan. 1784, married -----, died before 1847.
 Elizabeth Bean, b. 10 Jan. 1787, m. 7 Mar. 1806 Wm. Minor Quesenbury.
 Joab Bean, b. 30 June 1788.
 Lydia Bean, b. 15 Feb. 1791, married Capt. William Russell.
 Mark Bean, b. 4 Mar. 1794, m (1) ?, (2) Hetty Stewart, (3) Nancy Parks
 Richard H. Bean, b. 3 June 1799, m (1) ?, (2) Rebecca Smith, (3) Mary Jane Parks.
 Susan Bean, b. 13 Mar. 1801, m. Henry Anderson Quesenbury. They were the parents of William Minor Quesenbury, Arkansas' famous "Bill Cush". He was a nephew of Mark and Richard H. Bean as well as a brother-in-law, having married Adaline Parks, sister to Nancy and Mary Jane. It was Bill Cush who did the oil painting of Richard Henderson Bean which now hangs in the home of a descendant of R. H. B. in Lampasas, Texas.

The Bean family came to Arkansas before 1818. They lived first near Batesville, moving to what is now Crawford Co. in 1818. From Crawford Co. Arkansas Territory, Mark Bean made an affidavit: "Mark Bean depose and say that he settled in what is now Crawford Co. 1818. In 1819 he moved to Lovely's Purchase and engaged in making salt until the treaty with the Cherokees in 1828 and removed back to Crawford Co. in the fall of that year. He remained in Crawford Co. until 1834 when he removed to Washington County."

In 1826 the Bean brothers owned two farms with houses upon them, separate from the Salines--Mark living some 20 miles distant and Richard near the works. Miss Clara B. Eno gives Mark and Richard Bean as married men in 1821. Richard H. Bean moved to Washington Co., about 1844. His second wife, Rebecca Bean, died in childbirth 17 Oct. 1843. The child Nancy lived. Richard H. Bean married 3rd, on 17 April 1845 to Mary Jane Parks.

R. H. Bean was a member of the Session, Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Cane Hill for 16 years. Due to his declining health he decided to move to a warmer climate. On 22 Nov. 1857 he was given a letter of dismission and recommendation for himself and his wife with prayers and wishes for his recovery from the Session. They moved to LaGrange, Texas. He died 15 May 1859. His will is recorded in Fayette Co., Texas.

Children of R. H. Bean by 1st wife (name unknown):

Mark Bean, b. 1833; d. 1860, m. Isabella Huling, had one daughter who married Mr. Mastie and lived in Kerrville, Texas. They had seven children.

William D. Bean, b. 1835, m. Julia Weaver; their children: Mark, William, Raymond, Nona and Emma.

Tilford Bean, b. 1837, m. Isabella Huling Bean, widow of his brother Mark. Their children: Richard, Etta, Lilly, Birdie, Tomsie, Tilford, Tat Huling, and Elmontie.

In 1852 Mark, William D. and Tilford moved to Lampasas Co., Texas. The father, R. H. Bean, gave them slaves and money. They said they had an older sister named Lillian, but I have not found her. These three Bean boys built a large stone house near Lampasas. They are all buried there. The house still stands and I think is owned by a descendant.

R. H. Bean had one daughter by his second wife, Rebecca Smith. She was Nancy Bean, b. Oct. 1843; married 3 Apr. 1861 William Monroe Buchanan, one of three brothers killed at the same time, 21 Feb. 1864. Two children by this marriage: Mary Ann married James H. Trowbridge; and Willie M. married Michel Wallace Goodpaster.

Nannie Bean married 2nd 27 Nov. 1867, Thomas Henry Buchanan. Nannie and Thomas are both buried in Mt. Hope cemetery near Webb City, Mo. Children by this marriage:

Richard Bean Buchanan, b. 27 Aug. 1868

Jodah Bean Buchanan, b. 1872, married George Davey

Lou Bertie Buchanan, b. 1874, married a Mr. Lewis

Lucius P. Buchanan, b. 1878, lived Joplin, Mo., m. twice

Nancy Bean Buchanan, m. 3rd Mr. Goodpaster, father-in-law of her dtr. Willie.

Richard H. Bean by his 3rd wife, Mary Jane Parks, had 6 children:

Robert Perry Bean, b. 1846

Martha Ann Bean, b. 1848, m. 4 May 1867 J. W. Hubbard in Texas

Sarah Elizabeth Bean, m. 21 Dec. 1870 Wm. J. Crawford in Texas

Mary Thomas Bean, m. D. J. McInnish in Texas

James Lewis Bean, m. 17 Apr. 1876 W. H. Steinocher

Celina Parks Bean, m. 24 Nov. 1875 John B. Perry

Richard H. Bean was a man of wealth. His home in Cane Hill was near the Cole Spring. I believe it is still standing. The home was filled with lovely furniture, some of which he sold to John Tilly before he moved to Texas. The home was sold to Jim Mitchell.

If Richard H. Bean had other children, he has not named them in his will. He could have settled with them earlier. In the will of Mark Bean he names only two children, by his last wife Nancy Parks. He is known to have had two daughters by a former marriage and I think three sons who are said to have moved to Texas. Some of them lived in Okla.

The descendants in Lampasas, Texas, say R. H. Bean's first wife was a Denton. The descendants of Nancy, by his wife Rebecca Smith, say Rebecca was a sister of his first wife. Nothing proved so far.

I enjoyed working with Gladys Alexander on this Bean family, for her pupil Mark Bean. I sent her material which she arranged for Mark.

My own ancestor in this Bean family is Elizabeth (Betsy) Bean, sister of Richard H. and Mark Bean. Here's how the line runs:

ELIZABETH BEAN	married	WILLIAM MINOR QUESENBURY
b. 10 Jan. 1787 in Tenn.		b. 12 July 1777 in No. Carolina
d. 21 Jan. 1857 Mulberry, Ark.		d. 9 Sept. 1851 Mulberry, Ark.
FRANCES A. QUESENBURY	married	JAMES FREDERICK QUAILE
b. 20 Dec. 1827 in Tenn.		b. 28 Oct. 1818 in France
d. 25 Oct. 1892 in Ozark, Ark.		d. 20 Sept. 1889 in Ozark, Ark.
JAMES MOORE QUAILE	married	EVA (EVALINE) CARNAHAN
b. 21 Sept. 1859 Ozark, Ark.		b. 15 Oct. 1861 Wash. Co., Ark.
d. 3 Nov. 1909, Coal Hill, Ark.		d. 29 Mar. 1957 Bentonville, Ark.
REGINA QUAILE	married	CAPT. ERNEST ALBERT RUDELIOUS
b. 31 May 1899, Ark.		b. 6 Nov. 1894, Ill.

-- Mrs. Regina Quaile Rudelius
Avoca, Arkansas

w c h s

AN OZARKS TOUR

On Oct. 29 I passed up the TV football games and took advantage of the invitation of Ernie Deane to accompany him to the Pea Ridge National Military Park. Ernie drives a Volkswagen, so this was my first ride in a Volkswagen and also the first time that I used seat belts. I'm old-fashioned. We stopped in Rogers, where Jim Shofner prints the offset picture pages for our historical society's FLASHBACK, and where my eye doctor (Jim Pickens) has his clinic.

From Rogers we drove to the Pea Ridge battlefield and stopped at the Visitors Center, where there were cars from half a dozen states parked at the entrance. From the Visitors Center we drove the 7-mile circle tour of the battlefield, stopping at every look-out and reading all the markers; also pressing the button that gave us an account of the Civil War action that occurred at this spot. Ernie took pictures of the restoration of Elkhorn Tavern, but I walked down the hill and examined the old Walnut tree that was there in 1929 when I first saw the site. Only one of the huge limbs of that tree still reaches out toward the Tavern, but it was the same tree, although generations of visitors have dug out most of the bullets it contained.

From Pea Ridge we drove west on the new paved highway 343, that has figured in the recent gubernatorial campaign. This is a beautiful drive, through autumn-colored trees, and ends up on US 71 at the new Bella Vista Village. Here we had lunch at the Hill'n'Dale restaurant, where we ran into many Fayetteville visitors. This is one of northwest Arkansas' better eating places. If Cooper, Basore and Hill'n'Dale want any further publicity, they should send \$3 for membership in the Washington County Historical Society.

-- W. J. Lemke

THE STIRMANS

One of our members, Anna Howell, 441 Pence St., Columbus, Indiana, 47201, has sent us copies of the earliest records of the Stirman family, several of whom contributed greatly to the building of Washington County. We are particularly interested in James H. Stirman, who was a local merchant before the war, and Erasmus Irving "Ras" Stirman, who served in the Confederate army and was Fayetteville's first post-war mayor. Also, he built the house on College Avenue, now known as the Futrall house, which has recently been sold.

The Stirmans were of German ancestry -- name spelled Sturman. This was later changed to Stearman, but the Washington County, Ark. members of the family always wrote the name Stirman. The record of Col. "Ras" Stirman in the War between the States is well-known and authenticated. FLASHBACK has published some material about him and more can be found in various Civil War histories.

James H. (Harvey) Stirman was born May 9, 1814, died 1829 in Memphis, Tenn., married in Washington Co., Ky. to Elizabeth L. Dowell. James H. Stirman of Fayetteville, Ark. was the son of Valentine Stirman of Washington Co., Ky. and the grandson of Valentine Sturman, Sr. of Virginia, who had migrated from Germany to America with the early Colonists.

Miss Howell's records include several branches of the family, including William Stirman, b. 1783 in Bedford Co., Va., and d. 1849 in Texas; he married Sarah Willis, b. 1788 Mercer Co., Ky. and d. 1860 in Henderson Co., Tex. They had 12 children who lived and died in Texas.

The family charts also include Valentine Irwin Stirman, b. 1830 Ky., d. 1919 in Garrett, Texas, who married (1) Sarah Hays Campbell who was b. 1831, d. 1860, and married (2) Cynthia Kuykendall, b. 1843, d. 1873. He married (3) Sallie Walker Adams, b. 1844, d. 1884; and (4) Sarah White, b. 1850, d. 1919.

Miss Howell's family charts also contain the record of Dr. Benjamin Franklin Knight, b. 1838, d. 1905 in Texas, who married Sarah Catherine Stirman, b. 1852, d. 1909 Texas. They had 13 children, surname Knight. The record also contains the line of Thomas Bryon Lay, b. 1881, d. 1920, who married 1906 to Kate Lenora Knight, and the Lay children. If any of our readers are interested in these lines, write to Miss Howell.

Because of our local interest, we include the following from Stirman records gathered by Ruth Stirman Headrick of Dallas, Texas: Valentine Irvin Stirman, b. 1830 Ky., d. 1919, Texas; married (1) Sarah Campbell, b. 1831, d. 1860 Texas. Miss Howell has this comment: V. I. Stirman moved to Cane Hill, Ark. when he was three years old. In 1848 he moved to Lamar Co., Texas near Bonham. He began preaching in 1866. He filled many offices of public trust. His father, William Stirman, was of French Huguenot descent when Stirman was spelled Sturman. The Stirmans fled France to avoid persecution of Charles IX and went to Germany and then to Scotland, changing the spelling of their name to Stirman. The first Stirmans in America landed at Baltimore, Maryland. Wm. Stirman's father moved to Bedford Co., Va. to avoid the marauding Hessians during the Revolutionary War.

There are many other family charts in the Howell collection, beginning with William Sturman who married, July 28, 1548 in London, England to Elizabeth Borryce. This family settled in America in State of Maryland on Isle of Kent in 1640, sailed on "Shipp Sarah Elizabeth." Their children and grandchildren, mostly born in England, died and were buried in Westmoreland Co., Va. The Stearman name was adopted in Kentucky. Our interest, of course, is chiefly in the Stirmans who came to Washington Co., Ark. Knowing something of the success of James H. Stirman and "Ras" Stirman, we would like to know why these families left Fayetteville for Texas. So far as we know, there are no Stirmans buried in Washington Co., Ark. Most of them sleep in Texas. The family was prominent in the early history of Fayetteville, as is shown by the use of "Stirman" as a first name, Stirman Pollard being a good example.

Our Society does not have the personnel or the facilities for genealogical research, but if any of our readers are interested, we would suggest writing to Anna Howell, 441 Pence St., Columbus, Ind. 47201. Personally, I know the Stirmans only from the records. I have seen the fractional currency signed by James H. Stirman before and during the war when mercantile firms did all our area's banking. And I know that Col. "Ras" Stirman was a soldier's soldier. I have been in the house he built after the war. Maybe an abstract of that property would be of historical interest, since it was originally the McGarrahan farm and the campus of Arkansas College. Sure hope someone is interested.

w c h s

NEWS NOTES

Glazner-McLane, 112 Leach St., Hot Springs, Ark., have issued a list of their publications and will send a copy to anyone who wants it. These two ladies, both of whom hold membership in our WCHS, have produced three new books--Census of 1850 for the following Arkansas counties: Jefferson, Pope and Hempstead. They also have available some of their earlier publications, including Index to 1830 Census of Missouri, 1830 Census of Arkansas Territory, Sevier County Census of 1850, Hot Springs County Census of 1850 and Marriage Book A, and Index to 1840 Census of Arkansas. For further information, ask for a copy of their publications list.

w c h s

One of our readers (initials R.R.L.) sent us a clipping in which the question was asked: "Who was the youngest major general in the history of the U. S. Army? The answer: Francis J. Herron, born Feb. 17, 1837, commissioned Major General of Volunteers to rank from Nov. 29, 1862." In an accompanying note, our reader says, "Herron, an ex-student at U. of Pittsburgh, organized a company of Iowa Grays and it is said that his company was the first to be offered to Lincoln. He fought at Wilson's Creek, was wounded and captured in hand-to-hand fighting at Pea Ridge where he won the Medal of Honor. He was exchanged (to later sorrow of Confederates) and was at Prairie Grove where he actually out-ranked Blunt. Had he been in command it is doubtful if Hindman would have been permitted to retreat unmolested when the Union Cavalry had not been in action. Herron later commanded Grant's left at Vicksburg."

THE ORREN M. RIEFF FAMILY



Seated, left to right: Orren Murray Rieff — Matilda Ann (Fambrough) Rieff — Mary Jane Rieff Evans.

Standing, Henry Martin Rieff — Americus Lee "Meck" Evans — Margaret Delana Rieff — Eliza Catherine Rieff — Laura Rieff Fine.

Picture taken in the early 1890s, as "Meck" Evans was born in 1882 and appears to be 8 to 12 years of age in this photo.

THE RIEFF FAMILY

My first acquaintance with the Rieffs was when I discovered that Orren M. Rieff was the contractor who built the Ozark Institute building at Mt. Comfort. I saw the original records and we have published some of them. I also suspected that Orren Rieff had built the trick house for his brother Henry, which is now the Moore's Chapel funeral home. The Rieffs have always intrigued me, ever since I visited the Rieff's Chapel cemetery out on the Cato Springs Road. I have been out there many times, especially when the pear blossoms are in bloom, and I always salute John Rieff, and his wife, Hannah Ross, who sleep there.

So, it was a pleasant surprise to receive a copy of the family bible of Orren M. Rieff sent to us by one of our new members, Robert M. Ausbourne, of Tampa, Florida. Mr. Ausbourne visited our office during the summer and we steered him to all the cemeteries where any Rieffs may be buried.

My own interest in the Rieffs dates back to the late Miss Jobelle Holcombe who was my guide on my first visit to the Rieff's Chapel cemetery. Miss Holcombe knew the Rieff story and she made the speech when our Society dedicated the marker on the Henry Rieff house (now Moore's Funeral Home) on West Center Street in Fayetteville.

Here, then, are the entries from the 7-page family record section of the Orren M. Rieff family bible, by courtesy of Robert M. Ausbourne, 6502 - 34th Street, Tampa, Florida 33610.

NEW TESTAMENT of Our LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

New York: American Bible Society, 1850

FAMILY RECORD

JOHN RIEFF was born June 9th, 1787
Hannah Ross was born Oct. 12th, 1784

ORREN MURRAY RIEFF was born Feb. 27th, 1810
WASHINGTON GWINN RIEFF was born Oct. 24th, 1811
MARY RIEFF was born Aug. 4th, 1814
MARTIN CARTMELL RIEFF was born Dec. 22nd, 1816
NANCY WHITE RIEFF was born June 24th, 1819
MARTHA CARPENTER RIEFF was born Nov. 2nd, 1820
HENRY RIEFF was born Oct. 23rd, 1823
ELIZABETH RIEFF was born Oct. 14th, 1826

PAGE 2 OF FAMILY RECORD

ORREN MURRAY RIEFF was born Feb. 27th, 1810
MATILDA ANN FAMBRO was born Oct. 13th, 1813
JOHN WILLIAM RIEFF was born five minutes before six o'clock, Sunday morning, July 26th, 1835
ROBERT STEWART RIEFF was born 25 minutes before six o'clock, Monday morning, July 31st, 1837
MARY JANE RIEFF was born at 12 o'clock Sunday, January 13th, 1839
SUSAN ELIZABETH RIEFF was born Friday morning, June 26th, 1840

ELIZA CATHERINE RIEFF was born Tuesday evening, March 7th, 1843
HENRY MARTIN RIEFF was born Sunday evening, Dec. 22nd, 1844
MARGARET DELONA RIEFF was born Sunday morning, Feb. 7th, 1847
LAURA RIEFF was born Saturday evening, Oct. 21st, 1848
MATILDA ADALINE RIEFF was born Saturday morning, Nov. 2nd, 1850
ORREN MURRAY RIEFF, JR. was born Sunday morning, 3 o'clock, Oct. 31st, 1852

(Editor's note: Also on page 2 are recorded the birth dates of some later generations, as follows:)

Gloyd Fredrick Rieff was born May 18th, 1911, evening
Ruth Alley Frances Rieff was born 12 o'clock, 20 minutes, Nov. 4th, 1899.
Baptized April the 15, 1900.
Ollie Ines Masters was born Aug. 8th, 1889
Elmer Eugene Masters was born March the 21, 1892
Virginia Adline Kerley, born Jan. 29, 1920
Marjorie Elizabeth Kerley, born July 21, 1921
Joan Kerley was born Sept. 5, 1927, 4 o'clock Monday p. m.

PAGE 3 OF FAMILY RECORD -- MARRIAGES

JOHN RIEFF was married to HANNAH ROSS, Apr. 20th, 1808

Married on Monday evening, May the 18th, 1834, in Davidson Co., Tenn., by the Rev. Sam S. Moody. -- Mr. Orren Murray Rieff to Miss Matilda Ann Fambro.

Married on Thursday evening, January the 6th, 1859 at the residence of the bride's father in Washington County, Arkansas, by Jones Pier-son, Esquire -- John William Rieff to Miss Mary Catherine Wilson.

Married on Sunday evening, Oct. the 27th, 1867 at the residence of the bride's father in Washington County, Arkansas by the Rev. John Mays -- Mr. James Evans to Miss Mary Jane Rieff.

Married at noon, Thursday, the 17th day of December, 1867 at the residence of the officiating clergyman in the city of Fayetteville in Washington County, Arkansas, by the Rev. John Mays -- Mr. Thomas Jefferson Fine to Miss Laura Rieff.

Married on Wednesday evening at six o'clock, Dec. the 14th, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father in Fayetteville, Ark., Rev. John McCuistion officiating -- Henry M. Rieff and Lizzie Burkitt.

John W. Rieff and Malvina Hunt were married Dec. the 16th, 1875.

Ruth Allie Frances Rieff and Eugene Kerley were married Feb. 1, 1919. She was daughter of Henry M. and Lizzie Burkitt Rieff, whose full name was Sarah Elizabeth Burkitt.

(Editor's note: It is quite evident that some of these later entries were made in later years. Different handwriting.)

PAGE 4--MARRIAGES

Cloyd Fredrick Rieff and Miss Elizabeth Ball (?) were married April, 1932

(Editor's note: Some of these entries are illegible. However, here are the Kerley marriage entries:)

Virginia Ann Kerley, (date illegible)

Mayme Elizabeth Kerley (illegible), date June 17, 1942.

Joan Kerley and Hugh Griffin, married Jan. 16, 1953.

(Editor's note: This page from the Rieff bible records contains four illegible marriage records and seven birth records that are hard to decipher: Griffin, Riddle and Rieff.)

PAGE 5--COLLATERAL RECORD

THOMAS JEFFERSON FINE was born June the 15th, 1847

MARGARET MATILDA FINE was born Aug. 10, 1848

HENRY MARTIN FINE was born Thursday, Aug. the 2nd, 1877

RUTH ALLIE RIEFF (?) was born Nov. the 4th, 1899

HENRY HUGH RIEFF was born Jan. the 3rd, 1901

ROY RIEFF was born Sept. 12, 1902

ROBERT LEE RIEFF was born Dec. 13, 1903

ANNETTE CATHARINE EVANS was born Tuesday morning, April 19, 1869

MARGARET JOSEPHINE EVANS was born Monday evening, June 17, 1872

LAURA BELL EVANS was born Thursday morning, Oct. 29, 1874

SARAH ANN EDNA EVANS was born Friday morning, Feb. 21, 1879

AMMERICUS LEE EVANS was born Sunday eve, March 19, 1882

(Editor's note: There are two more illegible entries on this page, the names appearing to be Billy and Eula. The EVANS entries were added later and are in good handwriting. But they are additions to the original Orren M. Rieff family bible.)

PAGE 6--DEATHS

NANCY WHITE RIEFF died Dec. 23rd, 1819

MARTHA CARPENTER RIEFF died Oct. 3rd, 1823

HANNAH RIEFF departed this life April 11, 1853

(Editor's note: Here follows another death paragraph that we are unable to decipher. It appears to be a eulogy for Hannah Rieff, who is buried on the Rieff's Chapel graveyard on the Cato Springs Road south of Fayetteville.)

WASHINGTON GWYNN RIEFF departed this life February 7th, 1861, aged 49 years, 3 months and 14 days. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Died at 4 o'clock Monday morning, May 23rd A.D. 1870, JOHN RIEFF, aged 82 years 11 months and 14 days. "He hath ceased from his labors and his works to follow him. -- O. M. Rieff"

Died on Saturday evening, Nov. 28th 1846, SUSAN ELIZABETH, daughter of Orren M. and Matilda A. Rieff, aged 6 years 5 months and 2 days.

Died on Friday morning at 11 o'clock, Nov. 1st, 1861, MATILDA ADALINE daughter of Orren M. and Matilda A. Rieff, aged 10 years 11 months and 29 days.

Died on Thursday May 28th 1863 near Little Rock, in the service of the Confederate States, ROBERT STEWART RIEFF, aged 25 years 9 months and 28 days. "Peace be to the sleeping dead."

Died on Wednesday morning 20 minutes before 5 o'clock, May 10th, 1876, of pneumonia, O. M. RIEFF, son of O. M. and M. A. RIEFF, aged 23 years 6 months and 10 days. His last words were: "I am so tired I cannot rest. May the tired soul, O Lord, find rest with thee."

PAGE 7--DEATHS

Died Friday morning, Sept. 25th, 1855 JOHN WILLIAM RIEFF, son of J. C. and M. A. Rieff, aged 50 years and 1 month and 28 days.

Died on Friday night, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, May 11th, ORREN M. RIEFF, aged 84 years two months and 14 days.

Died on Friday evening just after sundown Oct. the 29, 1895, Mary Jane Evans, daughter of O. M. and A. J. RIEFF, aged 56 years 9 months and 12 days.

Died on Friday evening at one o'clock July the 31, 1896, Matilda Rieff, aged 82 years 9 months and 18 days.

Died Sunday night March 26, 1943, JAMES FRANKLIN RIEFF, son of JOHN and CATHERINE WILSON RIEFF, age 82.

(Two illegible records, then the following:)

Died Sunday morning two minutes before eleven o'clock, Sept. 21, 1913, HENRY MARTIN RIEFF, aged 68 years and nine months.

(Two more illegible paragraphs, then this:)

Died Monday night at 11 o'clock, Jan. 2nd 1929, Sarah Elizabeth Rieff--wife of HENRY RIEFF, aged 56 years, 2 months and 10 days.

Maggie Evans died Wednesday morning a few minutes after 5 o'clock, September 27, 1893, aged 21 years 3 months and 10 days. Maggie professed religion September 14, 1887.

Died on Sunday morning Oct. 3, 1875, Margaret M. Fine, daughter of Thomas and Laura Fine, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Died on Tuesday morning Feb. 4th, 1896 Henry M. Fine, aged 18 years, 6 months.

(Editor's note: There are two other death records on this page in the Rieff family bible--Ellis Masters and Elmer Masters, both of which are illegible.)

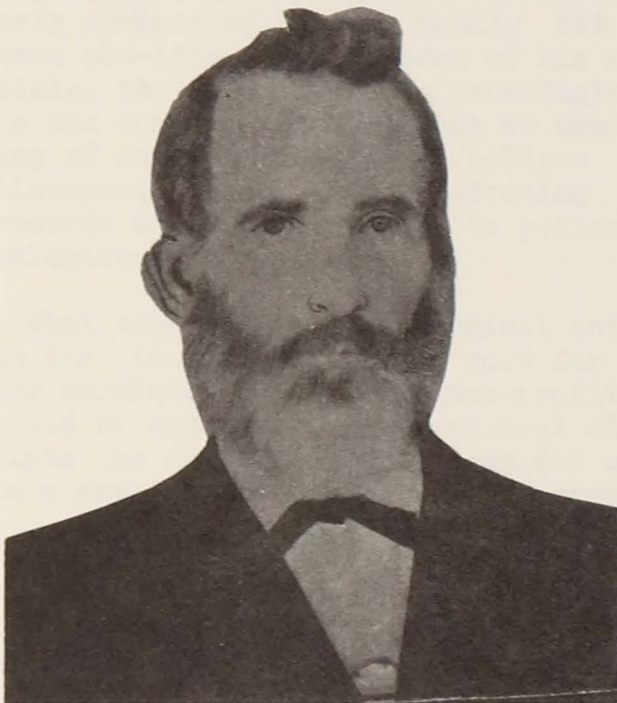
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HEADQUARTERS HOUSE

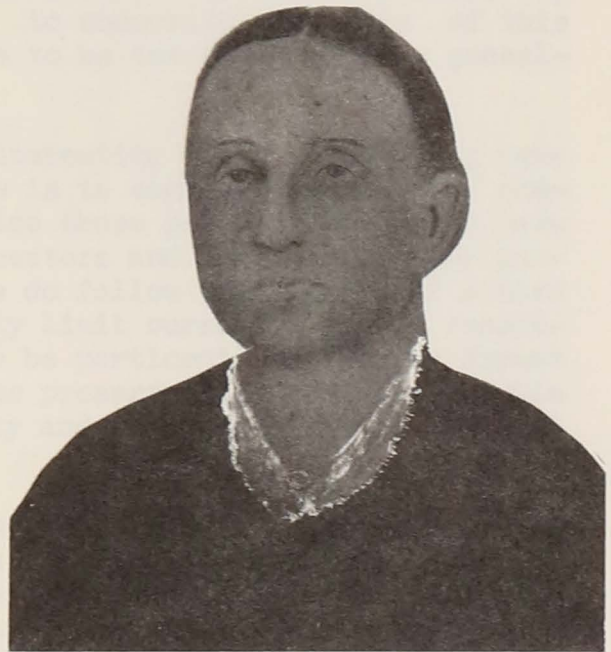
Your Newsletter arrived. Please send me the names of the people whom I should contact and I will write to them about preserving the old Tebbetts house as a historical site. When I was a young girl and going to the old Washington School, I walked by the old house each day on my way home, and even though I was only a child I loved the house and the history behind it. Vera Drake, Velma Phelps, Dr. Walker's daughters, Miss Morrow (my 7th grade teacher) and Prof. Bates have all talked to and told me the history behind the old house, and each year when my husband and I are there we go by and look at the house. I will do all I can to help preserve it.

Mrs. Margaret Troutman
Hazleton, Indiana

THE BENBROOKS



EWING BENBROOK



MAHALA FINCHER BENBROOK

Ewing Benbrook came to Washington County, Ark., from Tennessee in the 1830s. He lived near Harris. He died at the age of 65.

Mahala Fincher Benbrook was born near Greenville, Tenn. 1824. She died 1875 at the age of 51.

Their children were:

- Hosea
- Nancy Jane
- T. (or Jarret)
- Ellen
- Charles
- John (or Jack), wife Belle
- Lavada ("Aunt Pet")
- Clementine
- Smith
- Bob, wife Ann
- Pike

The pictures and information were given to us by Jewell Benbrook Hamblen Giles, who is a great-granddaughter. She has been a member of our Society for many years.

THE UNTAPPED RESERVOIR OF GENEALOGICAL DATA

by Robert M. Ausbourne

Those seemingly unobtainable missing links in our genealogical chains may simply be dormant memories in the minds of our senior members of society. I feel there is a tendency to underrate the value of this source of information, which I believe to be one of the best a genealogist can have.

The first step a neophyte to this interesting work of recording family histories and lineages should take is to contact not only the elderly members of his own family but also those persons who might have been old-time acquaintances of his ancestors and relatives. When possible, the majority of us genealogists do follow this course of action in one form or another, but we usually limit ourselves to the recording of such data which we believe to be pertinent to our own direct lineages. We are thus neglecting the preservation of many valuable records which will be lost to posterity and future generations of genealogists.

What can we do as genealogical enthusiasts? It is quite apparent to me that it would do little good for us to work separately at collecting unrelated data. If a non-profit society of volunteer interviewers could be organized, with a central clearing house to receive and assimilate the material sent in by the workers, it would almost assuredly be a great boon to the field of genealogy.

Your first thought is probably that this would entail far too much work to be feasible, but I feel that if all those whose interests are in "ancestor hunting" would just extend a minimum amount of effort, and if we could get the cooperation of organizations such as the National Genealogical Society, the Genealogical Society of the L. D. S. Church, the various other historical and genealogical associations on the local levels and the leading magazines in this field, we could save an invaluable amount of these records.

The following is my plan as I now conceive it, a plan which incidentally can probably be improved upon by someone more knowledgeable and imaginative than I.

1. Stick primarily to visiting those persons in homes for the aged and retirement communities. These people are lonely as a general rule, and are usually quite receptive to talk which concerns their youth and their people. It is a very rewarding experience to the visitor to realize that he has brought a measure of happiness to these dear old people merely by his visit, whether or not any useful genealogical information might have been obtained. If ever they have possessed a spark of interest in genealogy, as such, it is delightful to watch their enthusiasm rejuvenated. It seems their interest in life itself can be completely revitalized.

2. All that would be required of the gatherers would be to gain the names and vital dates for the filling out of a pedigree chart, which in most instances probably wouldn't extend over three or four generations. Family group sheet type information would also be nice to have,

but would probably take so much time and energy that it would be impractical if each family were to be recorded on individual sheets of paper in the standard manner.

Almost all of the information obtained from these senior citizens would be purely word of mouth and thus not acceptable by itself to such societies as the D. A. R. etc., but I personally would rather have a little unproven information to go on, which I realize is such, than to wait until these people are no longer with us and have nothing at all. Maybe some of you, my fellow genealogical researchers, will find this idea to have some merit and if so I will welcome hearing from you and will be grateful to you for any improvements to this plan which you can put forth. Any constructive criticism will be appreciated.

Robert M. Ausbourne
6502 - 34th St., Tampa, Florida 33610

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THIRD WARD POLL BOOK OF 65 YEARS AGO

If any of our readers do not know how Fayetteville has changed, they can get an idea from the list of voters in the Poll Book of the third ward. The rare old document was given to our Society by Mr. Drury T. Boyd of 614 N. Sergeant Avenue, Joplin, Mo. Mr. Boyd's father was the election clerk and most of the names are in his handwriting. The third ward is now one of our city's largest wards but in the following, 74 voters were registered, most of them of considerable local prominence. Here are the names:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. John A. Muncey | 26. S. P. Pittman | 51. Charley Hansard |
| 2. Thomas Martin | 27. E. R. Bumpass | 52. J. W. Stirman |
| 3. Maurice Coffee | 28. Doug Taylor | 53. W. N. Hewett |
| 4. Isaac Taylor | 29. Jack Walker | 54. D. M. Harberson |
| 5. W. E. Rosser | 30. Bruce Holcomb | 55. J. P. Hight |
| 6. J. H. Jenkins | 31. J. W. Walker | 56. Joe Baum |
| 7. F. M. Harbison | 32. C. T. Harding | 57. D. H. Wood |
| 8. S. W. Davies | 33. H. F. Reagan | 58. E. W. Shuford |
| 9. Ed Quarles | 34. J. L. Buckhannon | 59. Lee Baum |
| 10. W. B. Welch | 35. P. F. Davidson | 60. G. T. Blanchard |
| 11. P. A. Swink | 36. N. B. Williams | 61. B. F. Campbell |
| 12. W. S. Tunstill | 37. Clay King | 62. D. C. Ambrose |
| 13. T. M. Gunter | 38. J. L. Cravens | 63. Otey Miller |
| 14. C. W. Walker | 39. B. J. Dunn | 64. E. Wilson |
| 15. W. S. Pollard | 40. J. V. Walker | 65. C. P. Boles |
| 16. J. R. Harris | 41. B. J. Wade | 66. Harvey Wilkerson |
| 17. T. W. Clark | 42. George Lake | 67. F. M. Bloyd |
| 18. W. H. Morton | 43. T. H. Humphreys | 68. E. S. McDaniel |
| 19. L. B. Lantrip | 44. J. C. Massie | 69. W. N. Crenshaw |
| 20. Jno. Clancy | 45. W. N. Yates | 70. A. I. Moore |
| 21. J. F. Mayes | 46. W. G. Vincenheller | 71. Mose Baum |
| 22. B. R. Davidson | 47. J. N. Tillman | 72. M. M. McClannahan |
| 23. E. B. Wall | 48. Ashton Vincenheller | 73. Frank Hall |
| 24. J. L. Carlisle | 49. Ed Crouch | 74. E. B. Harrison |
| 25. H. A. Dinsmore | 50. Floyd Hight | |

THE CHURCH STAYED ON

by Ruth Holt Payne

The village of Rhea (once Rhea's Mill), 20 miles northwest of Fayetteville, has vanished, business-wise, and about all the remaining evidence that it was once a well populated community is the old Rhea mansion and the little church.

The area began to accommodate settlers about 1829 and Rhea's Mill was a town of considerable size by the time of the Civil War. No doubt church services were held, probably in the customary log house that did double duty for secular and Christian education at first. By 1901 a large three-room school had been built, named Amity. It served also for church purposes and both North Methodist and South Methodist pastors preached there alternately, so new converts had a choice of church affiliation.

It seemed the North Methodist would exceed the South when Daniel Branchcomb started to build a North Methodist church. Unfortunately, it ceased at the foundation -- probably for lack of funds. Then the South Methodist church was built about 1912. Clyde Crawford, member of an early Rhea valley family, assisted by Glen Bunnell and Arthur Marshall, constructed the building which still stands.

It has weathered the onslaughts of time and changing contours of the country and its light is kept burning by a remnant of the once thriving organization plus a few newcomers.

In the halcyon days there, great revivals were held in both Amity and the new church, when visiting evangelists came to assist in routing out Satan from their midst. These were the days of the "Shouting Methodists" and when folks "got happy" they were vociferous about it.

"Dinner on the ground and preaching all day" was not too much of an exaggeration but they all renewed their endurance at noon with the traditional fried chicken, potato salad, and luscious cakes and pies spread on a cloth under the trees.

The church also sponsored that delightful but long abandoned custom of observing Children's Day, held in the early summer. Boys with water slicked hair (that "greasy kid stuff" hadn't been invented) and with their feet stuffed into gunmetal shoes, gingerly mounted the rostrum to "say their pieces" and little girls in sashes and beribboned pigtailed hair blushed their way through their performance.

Joseph H. Gregory, one of two brothers, the other named John, who settled early in Rhea valley, acted as superintendent for at least 50 years, it is stated. Just when he took office could not be determined, as there was no record.

My family moved to Rhea in 1907 and my earliest recollection of Sunday School carries his image. To have seen anyone else in the place of "Brother Joe Gregory" with his long patriarchal beard and fervent eyes would have been incredible to me. "Brother John Gregory" was also active in the church and his presence, with his flowing white beard, in the "amen corner" gave me a sense of spiritual security.

Brother Joe was a model of faithfulness as church records show, and nothing short of an emergency could have kept him away from church on a Sabbath morning. Frequently he told the Sunday School congregation, "I'm getting old, children," but I don't believe he ever did get old in the sense of lagging spirits. Born in 1856, he died in 1941 and the last entry in the books naming him as superintendent was Nov. 4, 1941, so it seems he attended until a few weeks before his death.

Following are some excerpts from the books showing the church's progress through the years: "May 9, 1920. Religious services conducted by J. H. Gregory. Opening song, Higher Ground. Officers and teachers present 7, absent ?. Scholars present 65, absent 17. Minutes by C. C. Bunnell." This was probably the peak of attendance in the 1900s and by 1925 the enrollment of scholars was only 39.

Perhaps the decline of the church was due to the fact children grew up and went away to work, older people moved away or found religious interests elsewhere. Business interests had faded to one store and post office by this time, with the "smithy", Walter Dyer, keeping his forge glowing for some years to come. Who knows just why a village disappears?

"June 5, 1927. Officers present 2, absent 1; teachers present 2, absent 3; scholars present 15, absent 25. Collection 38¢." The depression didn't help. "Feb. 15, 1931. Officers present 3, absent 1; teachers present 4, absent none; scholars present 16, absent 24." In 1938, is the entry, "Worship services conducted by us all," indicating the rare absence of Supt. Gregory.

After the death of J. H. Gregory in 1941 the church seems to have hit a new low. Jan. 4, 1942 Mr. Platt was superintendent and classes united for the lesson. "Officers and teachers present 3, pupils 3, total 6, offering 26¢." In 1946 Mr. Platt was replaced by Hubt. Bunnell. "Mar. 10, 1946, Supt. Hubert Bunnell. Officers and teachers present 6, pupils 25, offering \$2.07. \$2 paid preacher for 4th Sunday offering." The church rallied. In 1948 Mr. Jeff David replaced Hubert Bunnell as superintendent. In 1951 Raymond Matthews was Supt. and in 1952 Mr. Patterson took his place. In 1953 Velma Giles, daughter of J. H. Gregory, is named as acting Supt. and in the same year Shelby Austen replaced her. Small as it was, this church was a missionary contributor. It was a great occasion when Coleman lamps which hung from the ceiling replaced the wall brackets. REA did not bring electricity there until 1950.

Some pastors who served there were Reverends Y. A. Gilmore 1889, Wm. Sherman 1893, Wm. Baldwin 1893, J. J. Holland 1899, J. P. Humphreys 1900, J. W. House 1906, H. A. Armstrong 1911, Jim Marshall, Rev. Blevins 1913, J. P. Wheeler 1914, Rev. Howerton 1916, J. G. Ditterline 1919, J. A. Zim 1926, W. L. Thompson 1925, J. D. Roberts 1928, J. F. Carter 1930, Jeff Smith 1940, B. A. McKnight 1947, Walter Pennell, Wm. Findt 1961, W. F. Flowers 1961, G. B. Griffin, H. M. Granada, Rev. Tidings, P. B. Hopkins, Rev. Myers 1900, Rev. Taylor 1919, J. A. Ruble 1915, W. J. Spicer, J. C. Snow, Martin Kaylor 1947, Ivan R. Wilson, Rev. Peters, Lawrence Dodgen 1961, Chas. Fry 1964. Rhea church is now served by a circuit preacher out of Lincoln pastorate. Ira Hutchens serves as Superintendent; John and Alma Maxwell, Robert Carnahan and Velma Giles serve as teachers. Average attendance was 15 at this last checking.

We must admire the faith and courage that motivates them to carry on.

REMARKS BY GENERAL C. P. CABELL, USAF (Ret.)
at the Centennial of the Battle of Fayetteville,
Fayetteville, Arkansas, 18 April, 1963

(Editor's note: We are recording these remarks made by General C. P. Cabell, through the courtesy of Robert R. Logan, who had the original copy in his collection of historical material. -- WJL)

It is a particular honor for me to participate in the dedication of this historic marker bearing the name of my distinguished Grandfather, General William Lewis Cabell.

I am very grateful to the Committee for inviting me, as that grandson who has carried on the military side of his career. You see, it has taken three of us to cover, even partially, his legacy of leadership responsibility: My two brothers, Ben and Earle, have carried on, in a distinguished manner, the traditions of his civic and business leadership.

The old General died when I was only seven years old but I never forgot that he frequently said to me: "Son, I want you to go to West Point." I grew up with no other thought in my mind. He had said the same thing to his third son, the late Colonel Lawrence Duval Cabell, who graduated from West Point in 1899, and whose daughter, Mrs. Howard Aronson, now lives in Dallas. I am very proud that my older son, Captain C. P. Cabell Jr., graduated from West Point in 1958 and is now in the Strategic Air Command.

The General has been a source of inspiration for all of us -- as he was particularly to every man whom he ever led in battle. It was the men of his Arkansas Brigade who, during the Battle of Corinth, gave him his nickname of "Old Tige." He loved those men of Arkansas and he always said that no man ever commanded better soldiers than Arkansas soldiers. And they loved him and would follow him anywhere. As a matter of fact, even after the war, many of them followed him when he moved from Fort Smith to Texas in 1872.

My father has told me of a story about that time which might interest you. In Dallas one Sunday, the General attended a particular church with my Grandmother. During the sermon, the preacher made the statement that: "Any man who was a graduate of West Point, who was in the United States Army, and had resigned to join the Confederacy, was a traitor and should be hanged for treason." At this point my Grandfather rose from his seat and called out: "Brother Blank, did you know that I was in this audience today?" The preacher answered, "Yes, General, I did." Then the General said: "Did you know that I was a West Point graduate who resigned from the United States Army and joined the Confederacy?" The preacher replied, "Yes, General, I did." Then: "Were those remarks directed at me, Sir?" The preacher said: "If the shoe fits, wear it." Whereupon the General strode up into the pulpit, grabbed the preacher by the back of his neck and seat of his pants, and physically dragged him down the aisle and kicked him out into the street.

The preacher went immediately to the police and swore out a complaint against the General for disturbing public worship--and they put him in jail. The word immediately got around to all his old men in Dallas that the General was in the calaboose. They quickly gathered around to storm the jail. The General persuaded the jailer to let him go out and address the men. He thanked the men, but told them to go home and not get into any trouble themselves. He was sure that at the hearing to be held before the Magistrate later in the day, he would be exonerated. Such turned out to be the case.

If I may be permitted a moment longer, I'd like to tell you an amusing sequel to this story that happened to me. In 1958 I, then a Lieutenant General, was at West Point for the graduation of my son. At the baccalaureate services in the Cadet Chapel, the Superintendent invited Mrs. Cabell and me to sit with him in his front-row pew. Incidentally, I was in uniform. During the sermon, the Chaplain was preaching about loyalty. He first told about what an able general Benedict Arnold was but he became disloyal -- he was a traitor. The preacher then went on by saying: "And take Robert E. Lee -- "

At that point I felt Mrs. Cabell suddenly grasp my arm and hold it with an iron grip. I didn't have the foggiest idea then why she was doing this. She later told me that the story about my Grandfather and the Dallas preacher, flashed through her mind. She had visions of me jumping out of the Superintendent's pew in the West Point Chapel, grabbing the preacher by the seat of his breeches and throwing him out of his pulpit, for accusing General Lee of treason. She knew that I revered General Lee.

However, as the Chaplain continued, it became clear that he was not putting Robert E. Lee in the same category as Benedict Arnold -- but rather was contrasting the two. He pointed out that Lee felt honor-bound to turn to what to him, demanded his first loyalty: his State of Virginia. There was nothing disloyal about him.

In telling of the incident in the Dallas church, I do not wish to leave the impression that my Grandfather was irreverent. He felt that the preacher had abused the pulpit and cast dishonor not only upon the General, but upon all others like him, such as his honored friends: Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, Stuart, Johnson and many others.

As a matter of fact, the General was a very reverent man. All his life, not only did he live up to the motto of West Point: "Duty, Honor, Country," but his creed was that which he shouted to his men as he gave the order to "charge" in the Battle of Corinth: "Give your lives to your country and your souls to God."

That was a hundred years ago. Can anyone today think of a better creed?

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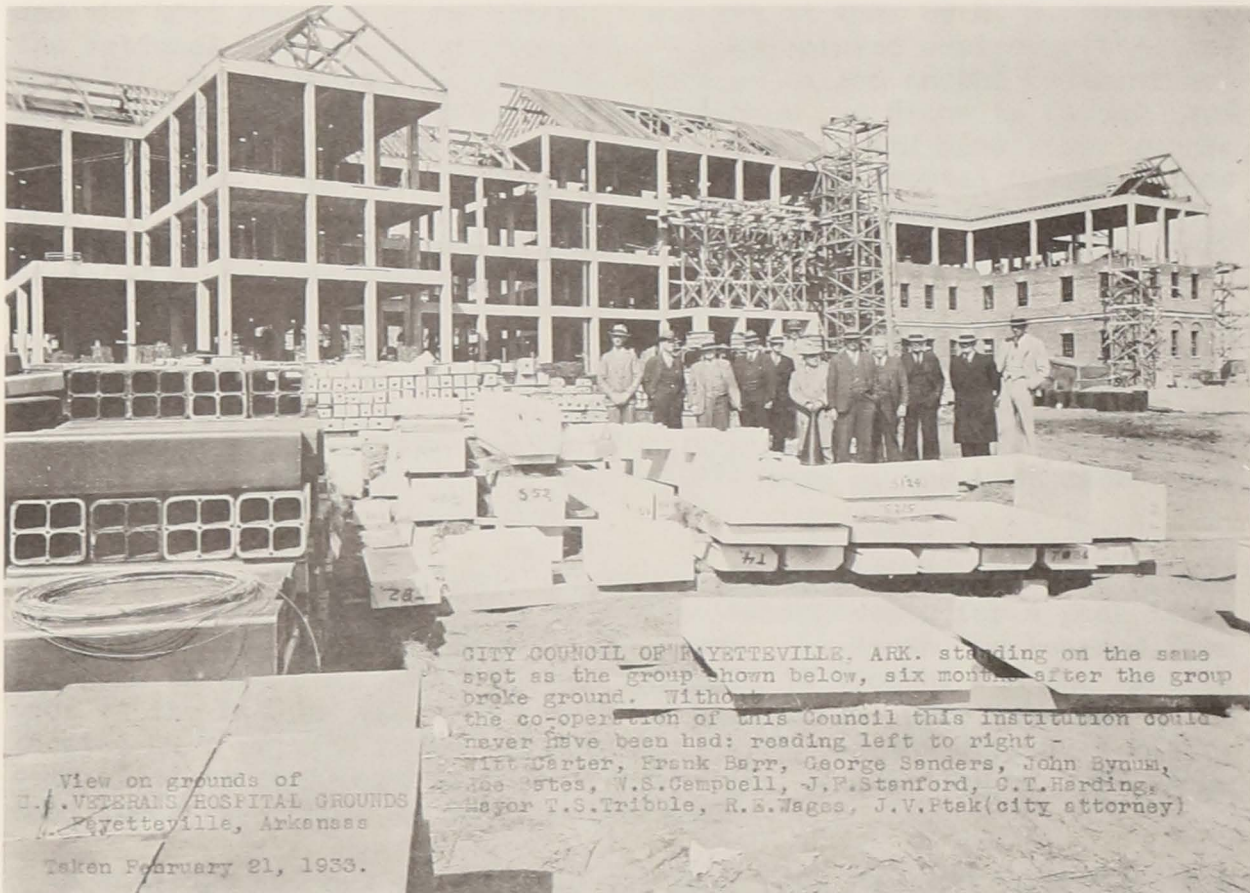
Your editor has copies left of the annual Newsletter that he sends to his former students. Anybody who wants a copy, just write to our Society, Box 237, Fayetteville, and ask for "Uncle Walt's 1967 Newsletter." No charge.

U. S. VETERANS HOSPITAL



Ground breaking Aug. 1, 1932

Recognizable on this old picture are the following: Mayor T. S. Tribble; M. A. Stice, chairman Hospital Location Committee; M. E. Gillioz, general contractor; Roland Judd; Hayden McIlroy; Congressman Claud A. Fuller; J. W. Gray, D.A.V. Commander; Marion Wasson, president of Chamber of Commerce.



Progress of Construction

Photo taken Feb. 21, 1933. Names were typed on the photo by the late W. S. Campbell, manager of the Chamber of Commerce.

BIG GAME IN "AMERICAN ALPS"

by Dean W. N. Gladson, University of Arkansas

(Editor's note: The following article by the late Dean Gladson was first published in the Arkansas Countryman of Fayetteville in its Oct. 1928 issue. Some of the specimens secured by these Fayetteville men are still on exhibit in the University Museum in Old Main. The copy of the Countryman was loaned to us by one of our members, Miss Larrabee.)

I give below a brief sketch of my summer vacation and the hunt for specimens for the University Museum. Last spring I applied to the Game and Fish Commission for a permit to take family groups of game animals and fish from the state of Wyoming. The permit was granted July 14, allowing me to take from that state a group consisting of one bull, one cow and one calf of the following animals: Elk, Antelope, Moose, Mountain Sheep, Deer, Bear, Mountain Lion and other predatory animals. Also groups of the following: Grouse, Magpies, Hawks, Eagles and Owls; also fish of all kinds.

Our field party consisted of President J. C. Futrall and Lieut. H. O. Lane from the University; Morgan McMichael of Fayetteville, Len Fletcher of Westville, Okla., and the writer. We agreed to meet at Moran, in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, on Aug. 6

I left Fayetteville shortly after Commencement and drove to Ames, Iowa where I attended Commencement exercises of the Iowa State College and the 40th reunion of my class. I was met at Ames by R. D. Mesler of the National Museum, Washington, D. C. We motored west over the Lincoln Highway to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where we called on the Governor and the Game and Fish Commission. From Cheyenne we drove to Casper and took the highway up Wind River between Shoshone and Wind River ranges of mountains, over the Togwotee pass in the Continental Divide. This pass was filled with melting snow and ice. Deep ruts were cut in the road by passing freight and highway trucks which made the going very hard for a passenger automobile.

However, we made the passage of the Continental Divide, 25 miles, in about three hours and reached Moran on Jackson Lake. This lake is a beautiful sheet of water, its elevation being 7,775 feet. The Teton Mountains, often called "The American Alps," raise their perpetually snow covered peaks almost from the water's edge of the west shore to a maximum elevation of 13,447 feet.

At Moran we interviewed game wardens, guides, packer and horse wranglers, and succeeded in making tentative arrangements for a pack train and guides for the hunting trip in August. At Moran we learned from the game warden that there were no antelope in Wyoming on the Pacific side of the Divide but that a herd of a thousand were supposed to be located on a private ranch on the headwaters of the Gray Bull River, some 65 miles southwest of Cody. The ranch, consisting of some thousand acres, was owned by Mr. Charles Belden.

As antelope are not numerous in the West and we especially wanted a group for the Museum, I wrote Mr. Belden, asking permission to hunt on his ranch, and received a cordial letter inviting us to his ranch and

offering any assistance in securing specimens. Consequently, I wrote Lieut. Lane to meet me at Cody on August 1 for the antelope hunt. He arrived on time and we drove to Mr. Belden's ranch. At Meeteese we inquired the way of a man we met in the street, who turned out to be a Mr. Doubleday, a government predatory animal hunter, who was then preparing to go up on the headwaters of the Gray Bull after two grizzly bear that had been reported killing cattle.

On the afternoon of our arrival at the Belden ranch we drove from the ranch house about two miles to the upper pasture (a table land or "bench" about 200 feet higher than the ranch), where we saw a herd estimated at 200 to 250 antelope. In the lower pasture, a mile from the ranch house, we found another herd of 300 to 400. The Pronghorn is said to be the swiftest running animal on the continent. These herds had no difficulty in outdistancing a motor car going at 35 miles an hour. The antelope is also one of the most inquisitive of animals. By lying prone in the grass and occasionally raising a hand or foot, the herd would be startled, some running away, the others forming a circle around the man on the ground, usually coming nearer before stopping to feed. By repeating these tactics we had no difficulty in getting the game within 300 yards.

At the Belden ranch we collected three excellent specimens -- a buck, a doe and a kid -- in two days' hunting. After saying goodbye to the Beldens we drove back to Cody, procured game tags and shipped our trophies to Jonas Bros., taxidermists of Denver, Colo., for preparation for life size mounting.

From Cody we drove through Yellowstone Park and arrived at Moran on Aug. 5. The next day our party arrived and we were ready to start for the hunting ground when we learned that the chief clerk of the Game Commission had ruled that only the man in whose name the permit was issued would be allowed to hunt. This necessitated a delay of four days. While Morgan, Ren and the Lieutenant fished and danced, President Futrall and I drove back to Cheyenne and called on the Governor, who very readily reversed the opinion of the Game Commission. The chairman of the Commission, Mr. Scott of Casper, provided us with a letter to the effect that any one of our party might take specimens.

With this misunderstanding satisfactorily settled, our party drove to Turpin Meadows, 22 miles east of Moran on Buffalo Fork of the Snake River. Here we were joined the next day by our pack train, consisting of 13 pack and saddle horses, owned and in charge of Clarence Ryerson and his wife. Bill Scott, a licensed guide, with one saddle and two pack horses, joined us the next day.

Both our packer and guide are typical western men, experts at throwing the diamond hitch, seasoned woodsmen and hunters. Clarence, being a married man, had discarded the typical cowboy drooping mustache, but Bill had retained his. Both wore the regulation pearl-handled six-shooter and knew how to use it. We found both these men expert guides, hunters and good sports.

Our pack train took the trail from Turpin Meadows up the North Fork of Buffalo River, crossing Soda Fork at an elevation of 7,524 feet, and on to Two Ocean pass, where Pacific and Atlantic Creeks head. At

this point a pail of water poured on the ground might part of it find its way down Pacific Creek, the south fork of Snake River, and on to the Pacific Ocean, while the remainder would flow into Atlantic Creek, the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, and, finally, to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean.

Our first night's camp was made in Two Ocean Pass. The following day we moved on to Yellowstone River and made camp under the shadow of Hawk's Rest, a peak 10,000 feet high, about one mile from Bridger Lake which is just outside the south boundary of the Yellowstone National Park, at an elevation of 8,200 feet. From this camp we collected one cow and a calf elk, one bull, cow and calf moose. It took us several days to skin out and prepare our trophies for the taxidermist and jerk and smoke the meat. We tried to save all the meat possible, and one can realize we had quite a task when the elk and moose were estimated to weigh 900 to 1100 pounds.

Bridger Lake was well stocked with trout and the party sought relaxation from the strenuous work of mountain hunting by an occasional day of fishing, which kept our camp supplied with trout.

Lieut. Lane, our valiant army officer, and Bill Scott, our hardboiled big game hunter and guide, shot a calf moose one evening about dark. The mother moose resented their killing her baby and promptly charged them with bared teeth and fear-inducing grunts and snorts. Both valiant hunters promptly dropped their guns and climbed trees, where they were guarded by the enraged moose until about 9 o'clock at night when under cover of darkness, they managed to slip down, retrieve their guns and return to camp. When they related their story there was considerable merriment and no one sympathized with the hunters who had roosted in a tree for three hours.

It was thought best, to save work and insure our specimens reaching the taxidermists in good order, to send what specimens we had taken to the railway. Accordingly, President Futrall and Clarence Ryerson packed the heads, hides and bones out to Moran, from where they were to be shipped by automobile stage 65 miles to Victor, Idaho, the nearest railway point. President Futrall did not return to camp but drove up into Montana to visit his brother until August 31 when we expected to terminate the hunt.

The day after our pack train returned, we moved camp 15 miles up the Yellowstone River, establishing a new camp just below the junction of the south and north forks of the river, at an elevation of 8500 feet. From this camp we hunted sheep and elk out on the mountain top above the timber line. Yont's Peak, about three horizontal miles from our camp, is 12,165 feet high. We found sheep on the side of this mountain and, with glasses, counted a herd of elk on and about a glacier on the mountain across the Yellowstone River south of Yont's Peak.

This section proved to be very rough country and hard to climb. The altitude also affected the breathing of some of our party who were not acclimated. On the North Fork where we hunted most, we encountered a rim rock which was all but perpendicular for from 75 to 300 feet and extended for miles parallel to the river. To get out on top where we expected to find sheep it was necessary to pass this rim rock. We

found several places -- spring water courses or land slides, where, by using both feet, hands and a rifle butt, we could climb out. On top there was snow and hail every day during our hunt. However, we succeeded in bagging one ram, one bull elk and one fawn Blacktail deer. The bull moose had a horn spread of 42 inches. The ram's horns had a curvature of more than one-half circle and measured 11 inches in circumference at the base. All of these specimens are being prepared for life-size mounting and will be a considerable addition to the University's Museum of Natural History.

Our party broke camp on Aug. 28 and two days later arrived at Moran, having spent 20 days in hunting and packing in and out from that point. We motored home in five days, having very little car trouble on the way. The writer drove some 5000 miles over western roads during June, July and August, and had only one tire puncture. One morning in June, while driving over a gravel road between Big Springs, Nebr., and Cheyenne, Wyo., a black cat crossed the road in front of us and about 20 minutes later our rear casing picked up a shingle nail. Which fully establishes the ancient superstition that it is bad luck for a black cat to cross the road in front of you.

w c h s

FIRST ANG COMPANY TO GO TO EUROPE

The Caudles, George and Henry, have brought to our office a photo of Co. B, Arkansas National Guard, taken in 1918, and a souvenir certificate that honored the Fayetteville company when it, along with Co. A of Springdale, were organized into the 2nd Arkansas Infantry for service on the Mexican border, and later became the first northwest Arkansas unit to go to France for overseas service in World War I.

The big job now is to get the men identified and to get an article on their overseas service from Col. Jerome Thompson of Little Rock and Col. Claiborne Mobley of Washington, both of whom are working on the history of this outfit. As our readers know, FLASHBACK intends to feature the county's first overseas unit on the 50th anniversary of their enrollment in the US Army for service overseas, in August 1967.

We would be glad to receive additional information, as well as pictures, from any of our readers. If you wish to write to Col. Thompson his address is 28 Shannon Drive, Little Rock, Ark. And the address of Col. C. R. Mobley is 1940 Hileman Road, Falls Church, Va. Any picture should be sent to the Washington County Historical Society. We will have them copied and will return the originals to the owner. Let's not forget the Washington Co. men who were the first to serve overseas. 50 years is a half century.

w c h s



FAYETTEVILLE DELEGATION to the U. S. 71 Meeting at Fort Smith, April 1930

Typed identifications by the late W. S. Campbell of the Chamber of Commerce. This is the group of public-spirited citizens chiefly responsible for getting U. S. Highway 71 paved. I knew most of these men personally and am tempted to tell a few stories but as a historian I'll let the record speak for itself. The camera never lies. —WJL

LOVELY, LOVELY, LOVELY

by Mrs. Melvin Smith, Siloam Springs, Ark.

Lovely was the name of vast portions of northwest Arkansas and northeast Oklahoma when Major Lovely, unauthorized, as Indian agent for the Cherokees, purchased what later became known as "Lovely's Purchase." Part of this "Purchase" relating to Lovely County (created Oct. 13, 1827) lay east of the Verdigris River and the eastern boundary was the 1808 Treaty Boundary, which line was run due north and south, on the east side of Fayetteville. Abolished one year later, Oct. 17, 1828, Lovely County was carved into Washington County, the boundary line moved about 40 miles east to the present state line, and the Cherokee land and Outlet to the west took the remainder of Lovely County.

ONE PAPER

Goodspeed's history of Northwest Arkansas makes record of one official paper being all that is known of Lovely County's one-year existence. Mr. Jack Gregory of Watts School, principal, was given a sheaf of yellowed papers found on a dump. They are official records, personal papers, invoices containing many references to Lovely County, Arkansas Territory. John Nicks is referred to and the signature of Robert G. Gibson, Fort Gibson Justice of the Peace. John Quinton Nicks and John Rogers Company have bills of lading dating as early as 1824, shipped from New Orleans.

HIDES AND TALLOW

One paper lists "Amount of moccasins sent to Muir & Wiley, Louisville, Ky. 1831." Then follows this: "8 barrels of tallow, 1 barrel bees wax, 14 packs deer skins, 1 pack beaver hides, 1 box moccasins for Muir & Wiley. One pack bear skins and one pack raccoon hides for F. Notrebe, Arkansas Post; 7 beef hides marked John Shields to be left at Phillips Landing; 1 bundle garden seeds for Mark Bean, to be left at Crawford C. H." The letters are difficult to decipher.

WM. E. WOODRUFF

Little Rock, 21 Feb. 1843 is the date on a letter addressed to R. S. Gibson, Van Buren, Arkansas. It lists the properties forfeited to the State of Arkansas for taxes which he had purchased for his client, Mr. Gibson. The folded sheet has within it a printed section: "Arkansas Land Agency office, established 1824." Listing all the services that are available through his office, Mr. Woodruff gives as reference Hon. A. H. Sevier and Hon. W. S. Fulton, Senators. These personal papers reveal the meticulous care with which these makers of Arkansas history carried on their daily tasks.

THE GUNTERS

Dr. Caldeen Gunter of Siloam Springs, long a student of Arkansas history, looking at these papers, named them the "Colonel Nicks Papers," speaks of the white settlers already located by "squatters right" in the territory given the Cherokees by Act of Congress, 23 May, 1828.

These white settlers were given a time limit to be out and were to be given 320 acres of land for each head-of-family moving back into Arkansas Territory. Improvements they had on their land could be sold, provided a buyer was to be had among the Cherokees moving in. Likewise the Cherokees could sell improvements if there was a buyer. Long lists of improvements, log houses or lumber houses, stake and rider fences, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile river front, etc., are included among these Col. Nicks Papers.

COPY OF ONE OF SOME 40 PAPERS

Territory of Arkansas
County of Lovely

Know all men by these presents that I, Thomas Gist, of the county and territory aforesaid, have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint Alonzo C. Sadler to be my sufficient and lawful attorney for and in my name to release and convey to himself, or such person or persons as he may deem most: three hundred and twenty acres of land (or two quarter sections of land) which I am entitled to, by reason of my having been a settler in that part of the Territory of Arkansas which by reason of the first article of the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi River ratified the 23rd day of May 1828, has caused to be a part of said Territory whenever the Patent shall pass from the President of the United States, and upon such conveyance, convenient and proper, deed or deeds with such covenant or covenants of warranty, quit-claim or otherwise, to make, seal, deliver, and acknowledge and suitable acquittance in my name and stead, to make, seal and deliver to himself and any other person and generally giving to my attorney full power touching the procurement (?) to do, execute, proceed and finish all things in as ample a manner as I might personally. Hereby ratifying and confirming all lawful acts done by my said attorney, in virtue whereof I set my hand and seal.

Thomas Gist (Seal)

In present of
Tourston A. Adair
Minitree Catron

R. S. Gibson, Justice of the Peace, finishes the page certifying the place, persons who have come before him and the date of Sept. 8, 1828.

INDENTURE

County of Conway, Oct. 10, 1828, notarized by J. Doss, Justice of the Peace, "This Indenture made and executed between Robert McCall of the first part and John C. Lafferty of the second part -- a certificate of preemption witnessed by Lewis S. Tweedy. Certified the 19th day of February 1829 by John Redmon. J. Powell Weaver is another making donation to the State of Ohio for extending Miami Canal, Sept. 10, 1828.

PRESIDENT JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Tenth day of January A.D. 1829, President John Quincy Adams announced by legal size sale bill, topped with an eagle flying E Pluribus Unum, public sales at Land offices in the Territory of Arkansas. Offices at

Little Rock and Batesville have land descriptions listed that will be offered for sale.

Powell Weaver has a paper certifying by Robert Sinclair and John Moore that he "had actually settled part of the Territory of Arkansas which by the first article, had ceased to be a part;" that he was a single man and over 21.

HAND-DRAWN MAP

A map that must have been much used is in several parts, and is labeled "Arkansas."

NAMES - NAMES - NAMES

Territory of Arkansas, County of Independence, I, C. F. M. Noland, clerk for circuit court, certifies John Redmon acting Justice of the Peace, Batesville, Feb. 21, 1829, State of Arkansas, County of Crawford, Sept. 29, 1838, A. McClean or A. McLean, clerk of Circuit Court: W. E. James McKissick, Register of Land Office and Matthew Leeper, Recorder at Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1838. Duncan McCall, Andrew Shaw, Wm. Branford -- to name them is to people the places of the early Arkansas history, for these have given their names to prairies, rivers, cities and towns.

In February 1829 Robert Crittenden sold John Nicks 80 acres of land for 80 dollars. They also lend their names to counties and live on, warming our hearts with memories of early times, kindling our hopes in faith in the future.

Names of other white settlers are Richard Robinson, giving power-of-attorney to Robert Bell and "sworn on Holy Evangelist, as required by law" witnessed by John Foster Williams. One Francis McDermid on Sept. 8, 1828 "by virtue of an act of Congress passed the 24th day of May, 1828 to aid the state of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie and to grant a quantity of land to aid said state in constructing the canals authorized by law and for making donations to certain persons in Arkansas Territory," donated. William Mangle, John Mason, Ira Millsangs (?), David McKillop, Joshua E. Brown, John Davis (his mark), Michael Girand, grants power of attorney to McNamarra and Capt. Bonneville; Lewis Chauteau, Curtis Laird, Wm. B. Swan, John Glover, Wm. Level, Adam Sawyer, Elizabeth McCollum, widow and head-of-family, Benson Polk, Matthew Moon -- these are among the names listed in the papers.

Col. John Nicks of Nicksville, Nicks Township, Lovely County, Arkansas Territory, died sometime prior to March, 1834. "Account of money due the estate of the late Col. John Nicks for hire of slaves belonging to said estate." Ten slaves are listed by name, followed by amounts due, March 1834.

ARKANSAS SPECIE AND TREASURY NOTES

Col. R. Gibson was made executor of the Nicks estate and received a letter from music teacher R. Nash, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1839 for payment of "music lessons for Miss Elizabeth Nicks for the year at the

academy. Please send United States Treasury notes as Arkansas specie is discounted sometimes as much as 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Miss Nicks is well and a very good girl."

MEMORANDUM OF MONEY

Memorandum of money taken to New Orleans in the spring of 1827 from Cantonment Gibson, by Colonel Nicks:

Cash and checks on the U. S. B. Bank - - - - -	-\$ 9,000.00
Mission Drafts - - - - -	<u>2,000.00</u>
	\$11,000.00

Cash received of Col. Arbuckle, the amt. of- - - -	79.00
--	-------

Territorial script received of Judge Bates belonging to store, total and taken belonging to this store - - - - -	11,179.00
--	-----------

E. Sheridan's receipts - - - - -	2,000.00
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Mr. Moore due - - - - -	50.00
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Wm. Post's note - - - - -	37.50
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Maj. Davenport's order on Capt. Wright, paymaster	26.50
---	-------

S. Oliver's note - - - - - (mortgage on Oliver's cotton for 1825)	200.00
--	--------

Cash belonging to Col. Arbuckle to buy groceries -	201.00
--	--------

Acct. against M. Delcan (?) - - - - -	<u>103.00</u>
---------------------------------------	---------------

\$24,876.00

w c h s

MORE WARD-CLARKE-MAYES

Thank you for the nice coverage of the Ward-Clark-Mayes families in your last issue. I am progressing on the Clarke line. In "Enlistees of US Army 1836-39" (microfilm from National Archives) I found "Joseph Clarke, enlisted in 3rd Ill. Inf. at Syracuse, N. Y. on Nov. 19, 1836. He was 29 years old, born at Stoneybrook, N. J., was discharged at Fort Wayne, Cherokee Nation, Nov. 19, 1839." I believe this is our man. No proof yet, but Fort Wayne was on the present Edmundson farm, and nearby the George Ward family, a member of which, Mary (Polly) Ward, married Joseph Clarke, ca. 1838-42. I would like to know the parents of Joseph Clarke, born 1807 Stoneybrook, New Jersey. Need his marriage record to Mary (Polly) Ward ca. 1838-42. Also need cemetery records of the above two. Anyone have any bushwhacker material on killings?

Mrs. John D. Clark,
3390 Delaware St., Beaumont, Tex. 77703

FARMINGTON SCHOOL NOTES

(Editor's note: Mrs. Eugene Teter of Chetopa, Kansas, who is a member of our Society, has sent us some notes that she found in her files. This is information that she collected some years ago when she wrote a history for the Farmington PTA. -- WJL)

No. 1

I was born Sept. 12, 1869 and was six years old when I started to school at the Ebenezer school house. I went there for eight years. Seventy-nine years ago we did not have nine months of free school; we were supposed to have six months. That was all right if the money held out, but it was too bad for the school if it did not hold out.

The enrollment at first was about 20 and it reached 40 or 50 in eight years. My first teacher was McKinley Trent. He lasted three years. He was a crippled man and rolled around in a chair. He always rode a horse to school. Drinking water was very important; it had to be carried from Engle's Spring at Farmington. That was a job for the larger boys. A path from the playground led through the woods to Kinnebrough's house and on to the spring.

The location of the road -- from Farmington to the school house and then forking, one branch going west and one north -- has not changed except for improvements. To anyone wanting to know the exact location of the school house, they can go to the southeast corner of the cemetery lot and follow the road north until they come to a fence running west. Turn west, then south and that is the north end of the school house. In the northeast corner of the cemetery were a half dozen graves, all poorly marked. Just south of the graves and joining the road was our playground.

The schedule of teachers for the eight years is as follows: Trent, 3 years; Rosser, 1 year; Welch, 2 years; Adair, 2 years. Trent was the best teacher, especially for small kids. The deportment of the school was good. The games we played at noon and recess were marbles, keeps, pop the whip, cat, 3 out and 6 in, and baseball. On Friday afternoon, books were laid aside and we had speeches, readings, spelling matches and other forms of entertainment.

-- H. B. Shreve

No. 2

Mrs. Bertha Gaskill's mother started to school at Farmington before 1840. Mrs. Gaskill's great-grandmother was a Moore and a member of the family that started Princeton University. She married a Kinnebrew, and the Kinnebrew family came to Farmington 1833. There were 11 children with them, some were orphans whose parents had died on the way out.

The first school opened before 1840 and it stood on the Thornton Buchanan place and was known as Ebenezer. Mrs. Arrington, who was a Connor, taught in this school. The Hawthorne school was built in 1848 and stood on Russell Broyles' place. It was still standing in 1908 but had not been used as a school since before the Civil War. It was also used as a church.

The second Ebenezer school was built before the Civil War. Miss Sultana Trent taught in this school during the war. She stayed in the building to keep it from being moved and used as a barracks. Miss Trent died in 1872.

Mrs. Bertha Engles Gaskill, born 1872, started to this school 1877. She says "Boys and girls were not allowed to play together. The girls played ante-over, hopscotch, etc." Buchner and Ben Shreve and a niece of Sultana Trent were schoolmates there.

The school term (tax supported) was three months. Past three months the tuition was \$1.25 per month. The brick building in Farmington was built in 1890 and the first teachers were the Misses Mary E. (Molly) and Emma Sharp. Mrs. Gaskill remembers walking two-by-two's from 2nd Ebenezer to the new building, carrying books and singing.

Ralph Shreve's mother and father taught in an early two-room school in Farmington. His father was an early graduate of Arkansas University but the mother had finished 8th grade only.

-- Mrs. Hunter Broyles

No. 3

The Farmington PTA was organized in 1925 by Mrs. Frost of Fayetteville. There was another lady with her and I believe it was Mrs. Tom Eason. Rev. Gillespie of the Methodist Church brought the devotions.

We had been working just as a group of parents for a year or two, ever since we knew there would soon be a new building. We devoted most of our time to raising money for new equipment, such as maps, reference books, playground equipment, etc. We had a wonderful Kiddy Band, organized, trained and led by Mrs. Curtis, our primary teacher for 9 years. They were in great demand and usually played on most of our programs. They were also on a program at Wesley Hall during a convention of the teachers of north Arkansas. The teachers were very complimentary. The kiddies looked so nice in their white middy suits with red ties. (The PTA bought the material and cut out the suits free.) After they finished playing they marched uptown and all had ice cream at a drug store. It was a high point for not many had ever had ice cream uptown before and it was years before they forgot it.

We also had a "Tom Thumb wedding" that was a good moneymaker. Later on we had a "Manless Wedding," a "Womanless Wedding," operettas. The Wesley Players of Fayetteville brought out a few plays. Then we had pie suppers and entertainments of all kinds. In other words it was Our School and we all worked. I don't believe there was ever a community that worked together better and tried harder to give the children and teachers the equipment they needed than did the patrons of the Farmington School. About 1936 a Home Demonstration Club was organized and many thought it best to merge it with the PTA, which they did.

The first class to graduate after the school was classified and all 12 grades taught, were: Evelyn Robinson, Hazel Dill, Lillian Gaskill, Lola Jordan, Fay West, Paul Giles, Russell Broyles, Brooks Lewis, Alvin Robinson, Jim Gore, Harold Dunlap. In 1928 Mr. O. L. Curtis was the teacher. Mrs. Curtis was first president of the PTA, I believe.

Some of the early members were:

Mrs. Ralph Shreve
Mrs. John Pettigrew
Mrs. Annie Allen
Miss Janie Buchanan
Mrs. Artie Engels
Mrs. Floyd Couch
Miss Lucy Allen
Mrs. Frank Beaver

Mrs. C. A. Walker
Mrs. Winnie Bentley
Mrs. Myrtle Dunlap
Mrs. Adele Curtis
Mrs. O. L. Curtis
Mrs. Nell Brooks
Mrs. Ben. Shreve
Mrs. M. G. Lewis

So many who could not meet with us really were members, for they went all out to help any time we called on them. Mrs. Louie Howard, who was our telephone operator, was quite an artist and designed and often made dresses for special plays. Others baked and donated any thing they had that we needed. Mrs. Leslie Hickman also helped with costumes and so did many others. It's hardly fair to name any one, for there are many whom I can't remember. Let's just say that all of Farmington belonged to the PTA, whether they had children or not.

-- Ora B. Lewis

w c h s

MEMORIES OF DR. WOOD

The story of Dr. Wood in the Nov. FLASHBACK reminded me of the time I saw Dr. Wood operate on a young boy. I am 84 years old but I remember standing in the door watching Dr. Wood operate on Edgar Fallin. I was about 14 or 15 years old and was helping with the children at the Oscar Fallin farm about a mile and a half across the river from Sulphur. Mules were being driven from one pasture to another and someone called to young Ed to "head off the mules." He was much younger than I was but he ran out to head them off and one of the mules kicked him in the head. One of the calks on the shoe pierced his skull. The family sent for Dr. Wood and he brought a Dr. Blackburn with him. The men at the farm brought two wooden saw-horses into the house and boards to cover them, for the doctors to use as an operating table. I remember standing in the door watching the operation and they placed a metal plate in his head. No one else stayed to watch but I was determined to stay and see what they were doing. I guess, too, I wanted to show them I could stay. I remember Dr. "Parson" Wood, Dr. Wood's half-brother, when in doubt of some medicine or treatment for a patient would go to Fayetteville for advice from "Doak" as we called Dr. Wood. I am telling this to my daughter and she is writing for me. FLASHBACKs are read to me from cover to cover. Thank you for them.

Mrs. G. W. Williams (Gertie May Scott)
834 Jay Street, Colusa, California

"LITTLE ROOM" OF WINSLOW SCHOOL, 1912

Back row, left to right: Ruth DeForest, Josie Barnett, Clyde Sebourn, Pat Jones, Dick Jones, Albert Lee, Harry Wilbanks and the teacher, Miss Erma Deatherage.

2nd row: Byrd Sebourn, Mabel Smith, Alice Smith, Willie Barnett, Bethel Stockburger, Glenn Stockburger, Hazel Stockburger, Cora Ball, Johnnie Clark, (back of him, unidentified girl), Ellen Clark, Virgie Sebourn, Elizabeth Sebourn, Wanda Mahan, Georgia Sebourn.

3rd row: George Innis, Robert Winn, Pauline Whitwam, Carma Williams, Eddie Lee, ? Whitwam, Rebecca Sargent, Jewel Hugley, Agnes Sorenson, Frank Snyder, Tom Kelton, John Oldham, Earl Land, Mart Mahan and Unidentified boy.

Front row: Calvin Humble, Milton Humble, Miles Sebourn and Jessie Lee (holding slate), two unidentified boys, Carl Reed and Earl Reed.

(Photo courtesy of Mrs. Lyda Pace, Winslow)

SULPHUR CITY SCHOOL, Oct. 30, 1903

Back row, left to right: Harry Lawson, Maude Burchett, Arch Perry, Ham Horner, Arvel McConnell, Fred Lawson.

Next row: Fred Horner, Mayo C. Head, Nat Ledford, Nellie Haskins, Jessie Laymon, Ora Scott, Hila Horner, Ethel Sutton (in front of Hila Horner), Rosie Rozell, Grace Hawkins (in front of Rosie Rozell).

Next row: Georgia Ledford ?, Winnie Grebe ?, unidentified (Brooks), Mary Laymon, unidentified, Ida Laymon, Eula McConnell, unidentified.

Next row: two boys, unidentified, Fines Sutton.

Front row: Oscar Boaz, Lotto Laymon, ---- Morgan, Bernie Binion, --- Morgan, Hubert Horner, Ed Lawson, Earl Phillips.

Teacher -- E. L. Morris.

(Photo courtesy of F. M. McConnell)



Sycamore School which was located "somewhere on Caudle Mountain." The teacher was Mrs. Steve Jett.



Sulphur City School in 1903

See identification by Frank McConnell on accompanying page.

THE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH ON MIDDLE FORK

Many years ago there was a church and school located on the west side of the road (Highway 74) about one-fourth of a mile south of the old Hiram C. Reese place. It was located between the road and what is now known as the Reese Cemetery. The church was known as the Primitive Baptist Church and a school was later established. Among the students who attended school there were children of George W. and Lettie Mills Lewis. One of the teachers was Miss Mollie Dickerson.

The cemetery later became known as the Reese Cemetery when Hiram Reese gave a part of his farm for that purpose, although no Reese is buried there, as they are buried at the King Cemetery. Dickerson family members buried at the Reese graveyard are Rebecca, James F. (died Oct. 31, 1858, at age 49, son of Griffith and Rebecca), and Lydia A. Dickerson. Others are buried at the King Cemetery.

Students who attended school there were Lydia Lewis (born Dec. 24, 1846; died Sept. 26, 1940--she married Ben F. Johnson); and Lavina Lewis (born Jan. 8, 1851; died Aug. 6, 1949--she married Ben F. Ramey). Matilda Lewis was born Aug. 29, 1854 and was too young to attend school. Therefore, the school must have been about 1859.

Across the Hawkins Branch on the east side of Middle Fork River was the Lee mill. The daughter, Margaretta A. Lee, later married Emory S. Shook and both are buried at the Reese cemetery.

In the Northwest Arkansas Times of July 17, 1937, the following letter appeared, in the "From the People" column:

"After 37 years I found myself back in White River Township this week. Many prominent men for whom I cast my first vote have passed on. Two of them were Hugh Dinsmore and John Tillman. Of the men who were the backbone of the county at that time, none is now living except Hugh Reagan who was the County Clerk and from whom I got my license. Mr. Reagan once taught school at a place called Radical Point on Middle Fork, near Hicks, Ark. I was seven years old at that time and was one of his pupils. This school house was erected by such men as Lafayette Brooks, Johnnie Bassett and "Judge" Owen Ramey for the children of the vicinity, since they had no other school near.

"I have been asked about the old Lee mill. It was a grist and saw-mill run by an overshot water wheel. The mill stood on the Middle Fork of White River, near the Lee Place (now the farm of Mrs. Horr), Lee being the owner and operator. This mill was in operation before the Civil War, but as late as 1900 I could pick up old square nails with which it was put together.

"Not far from the Lee mill stood the old Primitive Baptist Church and the present site of the Reese or old Baptist graveyard. It was built before the Civil War and was torn down during the early 70's. I was a pupil when Miss Mollie Dickerson taught. She was a sister of Bob, Pike and Griff Dickerson, prominent men of that section. The house was heated by a huge fireplace.

"The Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church stood on what was then known as the Mills farm. It was built before the Civil War, of logs hewn by Dan Jones, Seth Mills and "Uncle" Jim Hood. There is left now only the door stone, a fragment of which I have as a souvenir. The Rev. Johnson Crawford preached there for many years. "Uncle" Clark Mason, a Methodist, preached there monthly. Rev. W. H. Kennedy, my father-in-law, preached there. It was at old Mount Zion that I got most of my schooling.

"A little farther down Middle Fork valley is Black Oak, where I often went as a youth. At that time one found at church such men as "Uncle" Jesse Tharp, George VanHoose, Wiley Deen, and Jim and John Fincher. "Parson" Wood and his brother, Dr. H. D. Wood, lived not far away.

"I am proud to find Fayetteville grown from the status of a village to that of a city. Good schools, good streets, good management. I miss most of the men who were prominent in my day: Alf Wilson, Col. Hunt, Ras Stirman, Captain Harrison, "Uncle" Jim Van Hoose. Also Tom Brooks who edited a newspaper."

BEN C. JONES, Checotah, Okla.

(Ben C. Jones married Rhoda Kennedy, daughter of Rev. W. H. Kennedy, and sister of Julia Ann Kennedy, second wife of Rev. John F. McCuiston, and mother of Ed and Fred and Oscar McCuiston. -- F. M. McConnell)

w c h s

DICKERSON-VanHOOSE

Have just sent my dues and want to take this opportunity to add my note of congratulations to the many I am sure you have already received on the 1966 editions of FLASHBACK. I am still working on the Dickerson-VanHoose line and wonder if any of the readers know where Rachel VanHoose Dickerson Williams is buried. She died in 1906 while living with Dr. Harvey Doak Wood and his wife, Annette Dickerson Wood, her daughter. Also, I would like to know where John VanHoose, Sr. and his wife, Lydia Lewis VanHoose, are buried. John VanHoose, Sr. died July 12, 1882 and Lydia Lewis VanHoose died Jan. 28, 1857.

Mrs. Dorrace Bullis
2735 Reagan St., Dallas, Texas

w c h s

COX-BUCHANAN

I'm hoping that I will soon have my history completed, of my great-grandfather's family. He was Edmiston Cox, the oldest child of Coleman Cox and his wife, Martha Buchanan. I would like for the Washington County Historical Society to publish the genealogy when I get it ready.

Maurice C. Shelby
PO Box 511, Edna Texas 77957



TWO ARCHITECTURAL CURIOS from the University Campus

Photo at left shows press and radio booths on the old football field where the Fine Arts Center is now located. Originally the radio booth was in a tower on the east side of the field. The booths shown here were built about 1930 and for the first time the reporters had a roof over their heads. Scores and news flashes were sent by Western Union, so some messengers were down below, behind the stand, and they would take the copy up-town to the telegraph office. Miss Hazel Gonyer handled much of our UofA copy, as did

SCHMIDT'S BARN in the heavy snow of 1929

This frame gymnasium, now faced with building stone and called Root Auditorium, still stands on W. Mountain St.



THE BASEMENT OF OLD MAIN

When I came to the University in 1928, my office (the News Bureau) was on the first floor of Old Main, in a room that had just been vacated by the Book Store. Charlie Stone had moved his Book Store into the Basement. I also taught the only two journalism courses offered, using an upstairs classroom.

The next year, or maybe 1930, President Futrall told me to take over the Armory in the Basement, which was also used as a dance hall. The gun racks were still there but the guns were gone. Dr. Futrall said he would spend his summer in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., but would expect us to have our Journalism set-up established when he returned.

My assistant was Marvin Hurley, who is now (1967) executive vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce at Houston, Texas. It is my memory that Marvin planned the layout that changed the old Armory into the Journalism department. However, I want credit for acquiring various equipment which Dr. Futrall had not okayed. For example, I bought 12 typewriters for our news room. When Dr. Futrall returned in September and checked over our new layout, he objected to the purchase of the typewriters. How are you gonna explain to a Greek and Latin scholar that you can't teach newswriting without typewriters? It was these typewriters that kept our department going until we moved to Hill Hall 25 years later.

My own office was in the northwest corner of the Basement. This space had formerly been dressing rooms for the actors who performed in the stage plays upstairs in the auditorium. There was a stairway from the basement to the stage, but we tore out this stairs.

My memories of the Basement of Old Main would fill a coupla books. And there are hundreds of former students who will never forget the Basement. Incidentally, when I began publishing my Journalism Newsletter, I always put Basement of Old Main in caps. And during the war, I always typed "japanese" with a small "j". I still feel that way about them.

Our neighbors in the Basement were the Law School, with several loud lecturers -- no offense meant to Prof. Ed Meriwether; the Book Store, which was the forerunner of today's Student Union; part of the University Library; the janitors' quarters; and the girls' powder room. The powder room is still there but everything else has changed.

My desk in the Basement of Old Main was near a radiator that was always hot. Some time in 1930 the UofA sent a quartet of hunters to Wyoming, to acquire some Rocky Mountain animals for our museum, then located on the top floor of Old Main and managed by Prof. S. C. Dellinger. When our intrepid hunters, including Prexy Futrall, Dean Gladson, etc. accomplished their mission, they shipped the carcasses to the University for mounting. Dellinger was gone and nobody at home in the Museum, so the express company delivered them to the News Bureau. They smelled up our department for several days.

Much as I hated the decomposing wild life, I did like the occasional quail that were given to me (usually by Fred Hawn) and the fish that Jim Hale, Jr. brought. I remember one time that Hawn sent me a half dozen hard-to-get quail. Whoever received them in my office placed them on the radiator and they were go-go-gone before I found them, due chiefly to my keen sense of smell.

We gave one room in the Basement to the student editors of the Traveler and the Razorback. This caused a bit of trouble when G. E. Ripley, dean of men, found some nudes pinned on the office wall. From that day the Dean inspected the student publications office each morning, looking for nudes but not by-passing the serious offense of smoking, for which the fine was \$1. We finally had a door cut through to the north walk outside. This was to relieve the Journalism department of responsibility.

My favorite memory of the Basement of Old Main is the good fellowship -- Dean Waterman in law, Miss Vaulx in the Library, Charlie Stone in the Book Store, a janitor named Ben whose last name I have forgotten, and the nice people from Registrar Kerr's office and T. C. Carlson's business office who dropped in frequently. There were no coffee breaks in those days, only cigaret breaks.

I have always taught my student writers to close with a punch-line. This is it. Shortly before we moved from the Basement of Old Main to Hill Hall, Miss Mary Anne Davis came in. I was fond of her, because she had been kind to many of my students. When she left my office, she stopped in the doorway, turned around and said, "Thanks, Uncle Walt." A few days later she was dead.

UPSTAIRS

Above us, on the main floor, was, as I have noted, the Auditorium or chapel, as the old-timers called it. I have many memories of this room. I recall that the Greek organizations used to produce their annual show. I recall one skit that resulted in faculty disapproval. I don't remember what group staged it, but it showed Evergreen Cemetery, next door to the Kappa house on University street. Voices arose from behind the tombstones. I also remember a Style Show that was put on in the auditorium, with a gangway (runway) built out into the room. Pretty girls did the modeling but my kick came from the M. C., (Dean J. C. Jordan) who described the dresses.

On the second floor above us was the General Extension Service and on the next floor the zoology department. The zoology department had tanks of water and one night some of the aquatic specimens stuffed up the drainage from the tanks and flooded the floors below. I recall that one specimen was a snake that upset the General Extension Service. The top floor above us, was the Art department. I was friendly to the Art department, especially when Miss Galbraith and Ralph Hudson were at the head. But when Art moved into the gorgeous Fine Arts Center, I went on a scavenger hunt on the 4th floor of Old Main and acquired a set of tools, all marked "Art Dept." but which, for the past 20 years, have serviced the Journalism department.

CAMPUS MEMORIES



Students waiting to board Frisco train at Fayetteville depot.



Officers of state press association at Fayetteville in 1929

Left to right: Clio Harper, Little Rock; Curtis Hurley, Morrilton, Erwin Funk, Rogers; Guy Sadler, Rison; Alfred Hawn, Huntsville. In rear: Rev. A. C. Millar; John P. Stafford, Springdale, W. J. Lemke. All are gone except Lemke. Photo taken in front of Old Main.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Being a member of your society gives me great pride. Right now I am in search of records of my gr-gr-grandmother and grandfather, Jane "Jennie" Davis and Joseph Stewart. It is most interesting and certainly gives you something to think about. Please don't let me miss a copy of FLASHBACK.

Mrs. Curtis Vaughan, Hindsville, Ark.

w c h s

A short while ago I received a letter from Wolfgang Gscheidlen of Stuttgart, Germany, asking about the John and Karl Hermann relationship (Dutch Mills, Washington Co., Ark.). I sent him what I had. We are moving to California in 1967 and I'll let you know the change of address because I don't want to miss any of your interesting issues.

Mrs. Chalmer C. Taylor
2 Country Club Place, Bloomington, Ill.

w c h s

Enclosed find my check for two memberships, one for the Lincoln City Library. Also want a copy of the reprint of "Early Settlers of Cane Hill." I have looked through every issue of FLASHBACK and do not find the West Cemetery in Greasy Valley recorded. Will visit it this Spring and will record it just in case it has been missed. Especially enjoyed the last issue of FLASHBACK with Judge Greene's diary.

Mrs. George Hilton
Lincoln, Arkansas 72744

w c h s

To my pleasant surprise I find in your November FLASHBACK, under "Apple Blossom Festival," the picture of the first prize float of Fayetteville in 1926. I was happy to remember I helped Mr. J. W. Batjer, first secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and the committee to design this float. Mr. Batjer was the first paid secretary. The C. of C. secretary whom all remember was our great and beloved W. S. Campbell. Mr. Campbell worked for the love he had for Fayetteville and not for money. I remember the float was of autumn colors and the girls were redheads, all selected from the beauties of the University and Fayetteville.

Mrs. Ruth Skillern
23 Westover Road, Fort Worth, Texas 76107

w c h s

In line with your present interests, I love to do historical writing on my home territory, Johnson County. Some day I just might try to do a book on it.

Mary Maude Gallagher, Instructor
Senior High School, Van Buren, Ark.

LETTERS FROM READERS

I have been working on genealogy and have discovered that my great-grandmother, Martha A. Walker of Carroll County, according to family tradition is related to Judge David Walker of Fayetteville in some way. I would like for you to send any book you have published that you think would help me the most on my family connections. I realize that I am asking a lot and I do thank you for your time and consideration.

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A few weeks back I wrote you about purchasing the Walker family books and discovering if my family is related to the David Walker family. It was your guess that they were, for my Walkers came from Dry Fork, Ark. I neglected to give you further information on our branch of the Walkers which may be of help in establishing a link. My great-grandmother Martha A. Walker of Dry Fork was the daughter of Judge William Walker (June 5, 1823 to Nov. 9, 1910).

Miss C. Kaye Drew
Osage Oaks #49, Ponca City, Okla.

w c h s

While doing a little family research in our main library the other day, I found a copy of the Walker Family Album published by your Society. Would appreciate your advising whether or not you have any copies for sale and price. My curiosity was aroused for the reason that I have a couple of family pictures that seem to resemble one or two in the Walker Album. May be wishful thinking.

My gr-gr-grandfather, Samuel Walker, married Elizabeth Parrish in Pittsylvania County, Virginia Feb. 18, 1799. My gr-grandfather, James Thomas Walker, married Leoney Morrison in Patrick County in March 1829 and moved to Floyd Co., Kentucky, and later to Pike Co.

George and David Walker of Brunswick Co., Va. entered by order of the courts on several thousand acres of land located in Pittsylvania Co. James and Adam Walker, orphans of David Walker, deceased, came into court and made choice of Samuel Walker to be their guardian.

The enclosed data on the George Walker families is one I made for fishing expeditions several years ago. Would be pleased to have you hand it to one of the Walker descendants in your neighborhood. We may be of mutual help in our research,

E. L. Walker
1138 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lemoyne St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90026

w c h s